

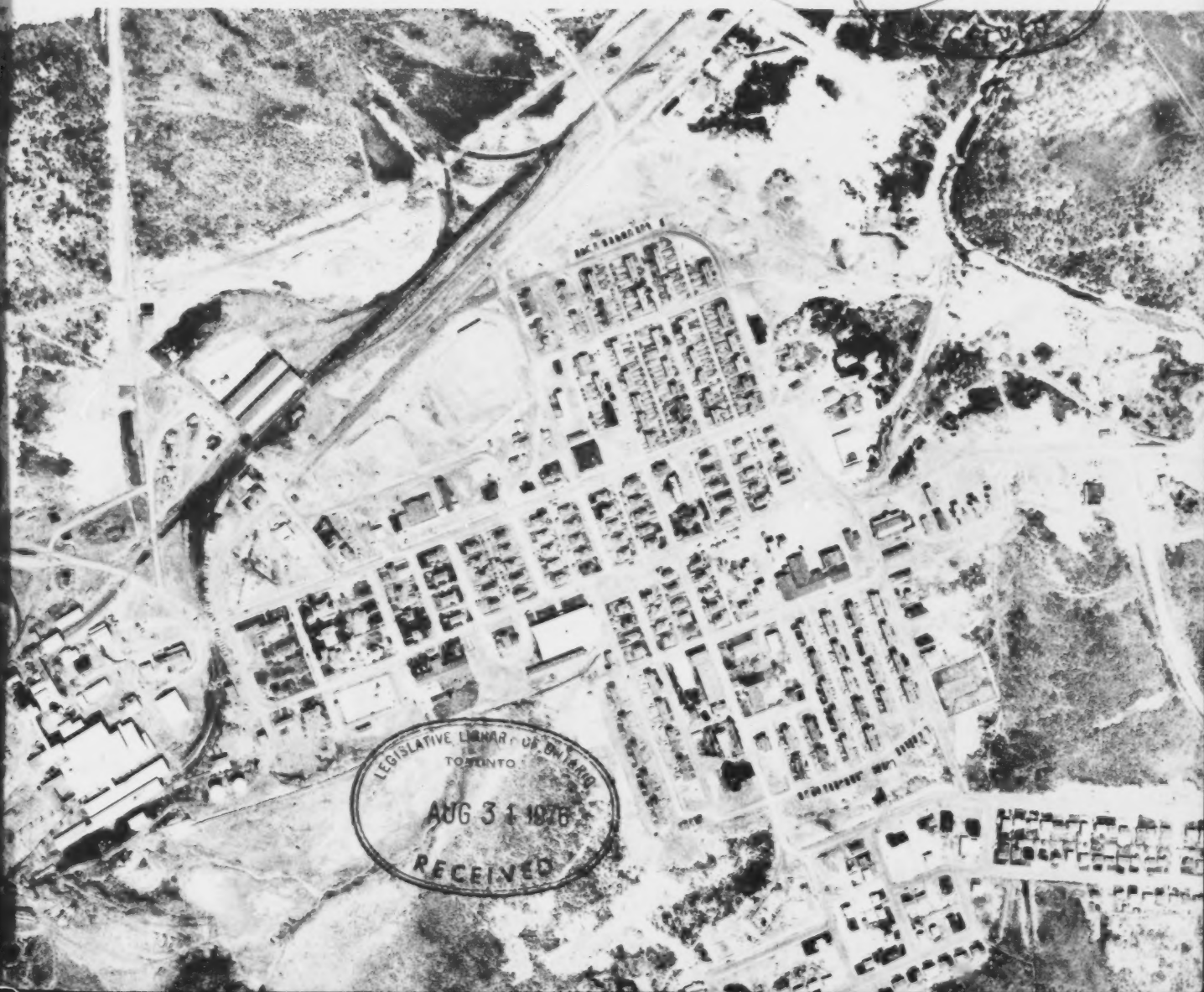
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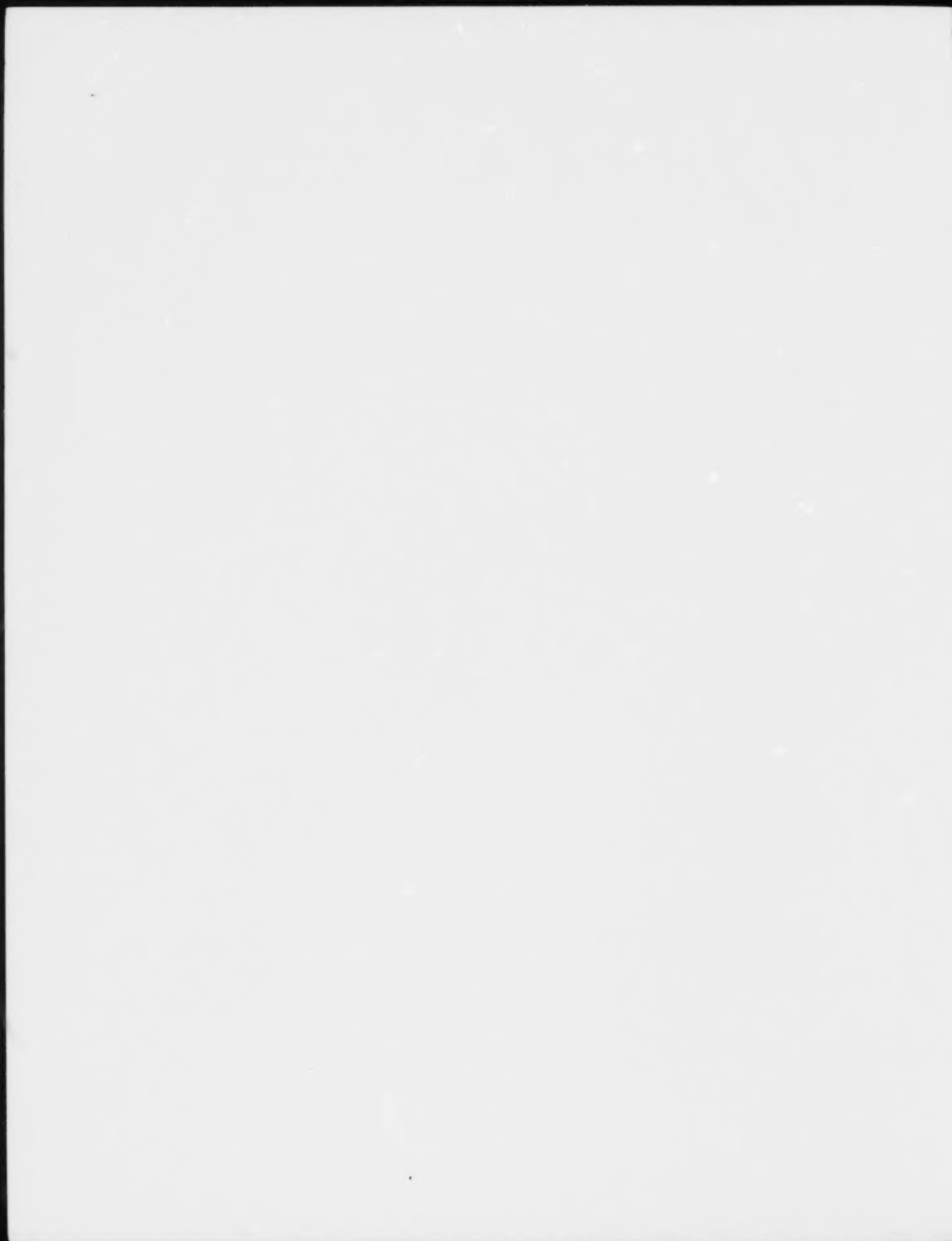
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REPORT OF THE BUCHANAN TASK FORCE

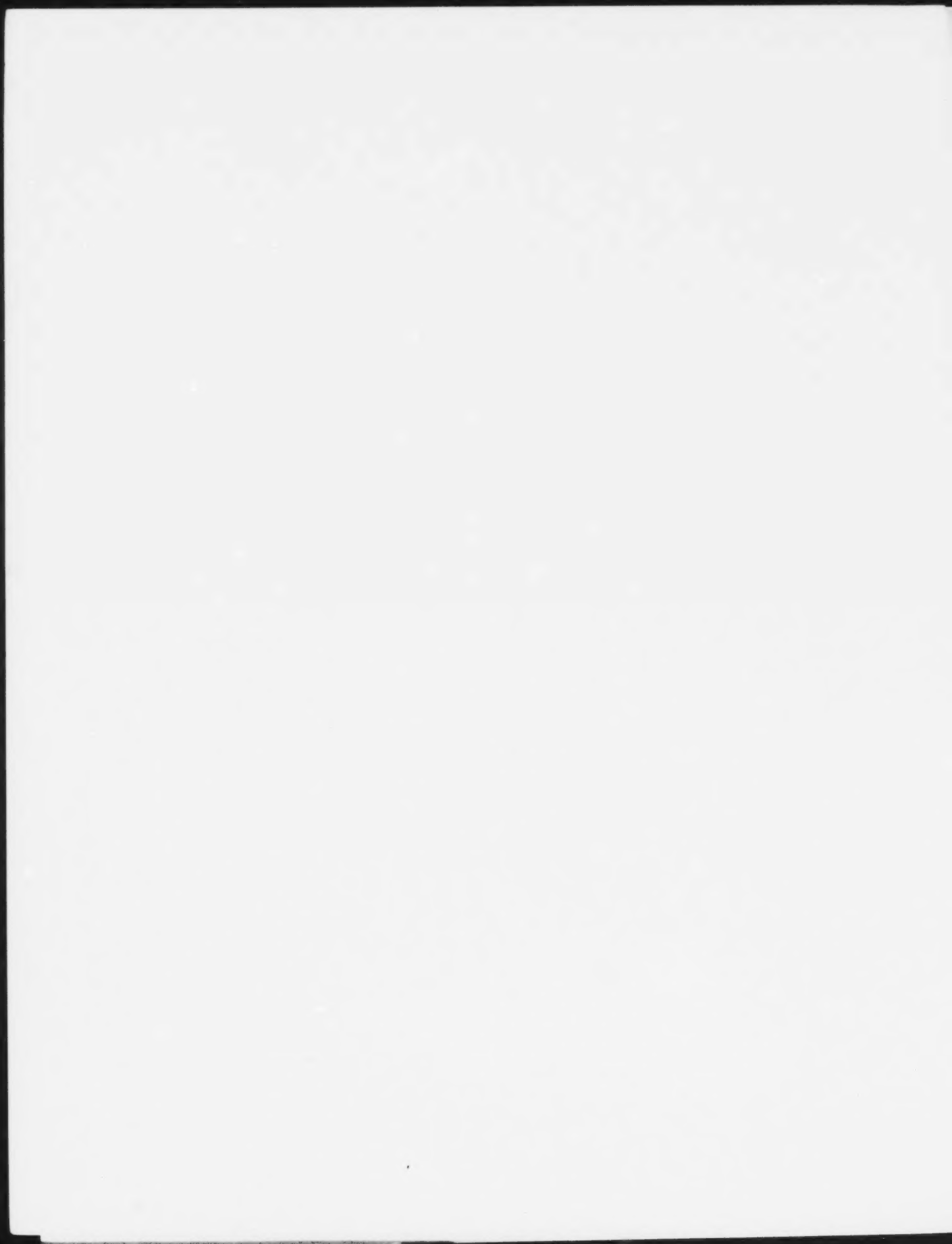
1976

GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR





CAT. NO. 104-01114/



REPORT OF THE
BUCHANS TASK FORCE

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
JUNE, 1976



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9 June, 1976

Honourable Ed Maynard
Minister of Manpower and
Industrial Relations
Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland

Dear Mr. Maynard:

As Chairman of the Buchans Task Force and on behalf of its members, I am pleased to submit the Final Report of the Task Force.

The Report is the result of considerable time and effort on the part of many persons during the past year and, in particular, I wish to recognize the outstanding contribution of the members of the Task Force, the Sub-Committees and the Secretariat. As well, special appreciation is expressed to Asarco, the Price Company Limited, various Departments of Government and of course the residents of Buchans for their valuable co-operation and assistance in the work of the Task Force.

The Task Force feels strongly that the various alternatives contained in the Report offer feasible and acceptable solutions to the problems which will beset the Community of Buchans, if the mining operation terminates in the near future. However, it must be stressed that in order to avoid any major disruption in the social and economic patterns of the Community, many of the actions proposed in the Report should be undertaken as early as possible and certainly well before the closing of the mines.

I wish to express my personal satisfaction in having worked with a group of dedicated persons who have readily accepted the challenge of developing courses of action which should contribute much to ensure the future viability of the Community of Buchans.

Yours very truly,



ROBERT K. LANGDON
Chairman
BUCHANS TASK FORCE

MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE

R.K. Langdon	- Chairman	- Dept. of Manpower and Industrial Relations
J.T. Allston	- Member	- Dept. of Municipal Affairs & Housing
J.A. Brennan	- Member	- Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture
G. Neary	- Member	- ASARCO Incorporated
H. Wadden	- Member	- The Town
H. Fowlow	- Member	- The Townsite
E. Hamilton	- Member	- Red Indian Lake Development Association
A. Ivany	- Member	- U.S.W.A., Local 5457
B.J. Kenny	- Secretary	- Dept. of Manpower and Industrial Relations

MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

Forestry and Agriculture

K.J.S. Beanlands	- Chairman	- Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture
J. Williams	- Member	- Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture
D. Sudom	- Member	- Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture
B. Delaney	- Member	- Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture
B. Garland	- Member	- Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture
M. Squires	- Member	- Price (Nfld.) Company Ltd.
J. Forward	- Member	- Buchans

Forestry and Agriculture (con't)

P. King	- Member	- Buchans
J. Sharon	- Member	- Buchans

Industrial Development

G.C. Anstey	- Chairman	- Dept. of Industrial Development
D.A. Hollett	- Member	- Dept. of Industrial Development
F.J. Nolan	- Member	- Nfld. & Lab. Development Corporation
B. Peckford	- Member	- Buchans
C. Rideout	- Member	- Buchans
H. Skanes	- Member	- Buchans

Local Government Administration & Community Services

D.B. Hurd	- Chairman	- Dept. of Municipal Affairs and Housing
C. Randell	- Chairman	- Dept. of Municipal Affairs and Housing
W. Titford	- Member	- Nfld. Federation of Mayors and Municipalities
R. Delaney	- Member	- Buchans
I. Hodder	- Member	- Buchans
J. Smith	- Member	- Buchans
A. Decker	- Member	- Buchans
F. Banfield	- Member	- Dept. of Education
R. Johnstone	- Member	- Memorial University of Nfld.

Manpower Adjustment

R.P. Buckley	- Chairman	- Dept. of Manpower and Immigration
L. Norman	- Member	- Planning and Priorities Secretariat, Executive Council
C. Carter	- Member	- Dept. of Manpower and Industrial Relations
J. Grant	- Member	- Dept. of Manpower and Immigration
R. O'Toole	- Member	- Buchans
D. Head	- Member	- Buchans
C. Luter	- Member	- Buchans

Mining

F.J. Lukins	- Chairman	- Dept. of Mines and Energy
J.G. Archibald	- Member	- Dept. of Mines and Energy
J.G. McArthur	- Member	- Dept. of Mines and Energy
E.A. Swanson	- Member	- Buchans
P.J. O'Brien	- Member	- Buchans
E. Kelly	- Member	- Buchans
T. Pryslak	- Member	- The Price Company Limited

Tourism

S.F. Manuel	- Chairman	- Dept. of Tourism
D. Banfield	- Member	- Dept. of Tourism
D. Peckman	- Member	- Dept. of Tourism
M. Waye	- Member	- Buchans
R. Hawco	- Member	- Buchans
C. Courage	- Member	- Buchans

Transportation and Communications

A. L. White	- Chairman	- Dept. of Transportation and Communications
D. Driscoll	- Member	- Dept. of Transportation and Communications
C. Powell	- Member	- Buchans
G. Hawkins	- Member	- Buchans
J. Budden	- Member	- Buchans

DEFINITIONS

Asarco	- ASARCO Incorporated, Buchans Unit (previously referred to as the American Smelting and Refining Company Limited)
Buchans Mining Company	- A subsidiary of Asarco prior to 1958
Price	- The Price Company Limited
Price (Nfld.)	- Price (Nfld.) Pulp and Paper Limited
Terra Nova Properties	- A subsidiary of Price (Nfld.) Limited
The Town	- The area which is administered by Asarco
The Townsite	- The area which is administered by a local town council
The Community	- The Community consists of the company town called the Town and the area designated as the Townsite
The Region	- The Region includes the Community of Buchans, Buchans Junction, and Millertown

LISTING OF INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES WHO SUBMITTED BRIEFS
TO THE TASK FORCE

1. United Steelworkers of America, Local 5457
2. Lakeside Farms, Mr. Brian Harris, Buchans
3. New Horizon Group, Mr. Robert Brockie, Buchans

PUBLIC HEARINGS - NOVEMBER 21-22, 1975

Members of Public Attending

R. Brockie	- Townsite	- Buchans
C. Fry	- The Town	- Buchans
H. Penney	- The Town	- Buchans
M. Hiscock	- The Town	- Buchans
J. Merrigan	- The Town	- Buchans
C. Luter	- The Town	- Buchans
P. Quinlan	- The Town	- Buchans
J. Sharron	- The Town	- Buchans
C. Fifield, Sr.	- Townsite	- Buchans
C. Fifield, Jr.	- Townsite	- Buchans
C. Powell	- The Town	- Buchans

PREFACE

This Report represents a thorough assessment of present social and economic conditions in the Community of Buchans, and presents an action plan designed to insure the future viability of the Town. The Report does not merely contain a series of proposals and recommendations that will offer economic solutions for the community, but endeavours to portray the characteristics of the community and its people and to suggest a balanced program which has been structured to serve the specific circumstances which exist in the town.

The Task Force is confident that if the necessary steps are taken before the mines close the community will respond with a positive attitude and determination that will contribute greatly to the continuation of a strong community life style.

The situation confronting the Community of Buchans offers a unique opportunity in this province to challenge an impending crisis by reacting with a balanced program of social and economic development. If the challenge is accepted it may very well demonstrate that the future of any community, in the final analysis, rests with each and every citizen.

FOREWORD

The Buchans Task Force was established in April, 1975 as a result of the recommendations contained within the Dyer Industrial Inquiry Commission (Report Number Two).

Professor Howard Dyer, Memorial University of Newfoundland was commissioned by the Provincial Cabinet on 11 May, 1973 to study and make recommendations on the labour dispute between the United Steelworkers of America, Local 5457 and the American Smelting and Refining Company, Buchans Unit. The Commission was also requested to "enquire into the employment prospects at the mine in Buchans in the immediate and foreseeable future...."

It was during the Commission's hearings regarding the strike issue that previous indications made by Asarco regarding the limited life of the mine were confirmed. In testimony presented before the Commission, the Company stated that as of 1 January, 1973 there were reserves of 1,894,000 tons in the Rothermere, MacLean, and Engine House deposits. The Commission stated that given an extraction rate of 300,000 tons per year, the life of the Buchans mine would approximate six years - to 1979. The Commission also indicated that the life expectancy of the Buchans mining operation could vary from five to seven years depending on the rate of annual

production and on whether or not the total amount of ore could be extracted.

The Commission therefore recommended to the Provincial Government that given the impending problem which will affect Buchans as a result of a closedown of the mining operations, a committee should be established to:

- (1) Study the effects of the closedown of the mine on the community.
- (2) Look into the possibility of retraining and relocation of workers after the closedown.
- (3) Make recommendations for the development of other resources in the area and thus secure the viability of the Community that remains.

This recommendation was studied by the Provincial Government and on 17 October, 1974 Cabinet Directive C178-74 ordered that Part Two of the Dyer Report be released to the public in toto. The directive further ordered that the Honourable the Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations be authorized to designate appropriate officers in his Department to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations set forth in the Dyer Report.

In April, 1975 the Honourable Ed Maynard, Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations advised the House of Assembly that his Department had established the Buchans

Task Force and that Mr. R.K. Langdon, Assistant Deputy Minister (Manpower), Department of Manpower and Industrial Relations, has been appointed Chairman. The Minister stated that Mr. J. T. Allston, Director of Urban and Rural Planning, Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Mr. J.A. Brennan, Assistant Deputy Minister, (Forestry), Department of Forestry and Agriculture, would also represent Government on the Task Force.

In line with the Dyer Report recommendation, representatives from the following organizations in Buchans were appointed to the Task Force by the Minister:

- (1) ASARCO Incorporated
- (2) The Company Town
- (3) The Townsite
- (4) The Red Indian Lake Development Association
- (5) The United Steelworkers of America, Local 5457.

The Task Force held its initial meeting in Buchans on 12 April, 1975. The terms of reference as prepared by the Task Force at this meeting and ratified by Government were:

"To assess the future viability of the Community of Buchans by identification and analysis of the various socio-economic factors which will be influenced by a phase out of the mines, and
"To conduct a systematic study into these socio-economic conditions and physical assets, and to

make recommendations to Government as to possible policy alternatives which would secure the future of the Town."

At the outset it was recognized that in order to carry out the stated mandate, a system of sub-committees should be established to study various social and economic factors on behalf of the Task Force.

As a result seven sub-committees were established with Chairmen appointed from a number of Provincial and Federal Government departments. Each sub-committee had representation from the Community of Buchans.

The sub-committees were as follows:

- (1) Forestry and Agriculture
- (2) Industrial Development
- (3) Local Government Administration and Community Services
- (4) Manpower Adjustment
- (5) Mining
- (6) Tourism
- (7) Transportation and Communications

Terms of reference were formulated by each sub-committee and were subsequently ratified by the Task Force. The sub-committees were directed to meet as required. At regular periods, reports regarding the progress of the sub-committees were received and reviewed by the Task Force. By early May, 1976 the sub-committees

had submitted their final reports with attendant recommendations.

The Task Force studied each sub-committees report and together with other available information the Final Report was completed and presented to the Honourable the Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations in early June, 1976.

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CHAPTER I

THE COMMUNITY OF BUCHANS

HISTORICAL

The town of Buchans will be 50 years old in 1977. The original town was planned, surveyed, laid out and built by engineers of the American Smelting and Refining Company and to this day has been administered by that Company. When Mr. J. Ward Williams, the first manager, arrived at the prospect on May 19, 1926, it was a remote wilderness site. Access was via a light railway to Millertown then by boat across Red Indian Lake and from there a distance of five miles or so by foot along an old wagon trail. Activity during that summer of 1926 centered around the Old Buchans River Mine, the history of which began in 1905.

Although the Micmac Indians of Conne River in their treks across the island to Hall's Bay are reported to have been aware some 50 years earlier of ore outcroppings along the present Buchans River it was not until 1905 that a geological investigation of the deposit was made. The Anglo Newfoundland Development Company became incorporated under the Laws of Newfoundland on the 7th day of January, 1905 and by an Act of the Legislature, passed June 15, 1905, commonly known as the 1905 Act, lands which include the Buchans area were demised to this Company for a period of 99 years. Included

in the demise along with timber was also "all mines and minerals therein and thereunder". In September of 1905, Matty Mitchell, a Micmac woodsman employed by the A.N.D. Company showed the Buchans River ore outcroppings to a geological engineer, W.F. Canning, of St. John's, and the first geological examination was made. During the period 1906 - 1911, an inclined shaft was sunk at the site and three levels opened up. A quantity of ore was mined and shipped to Norway for metallurgical testing. Despite vigorous efforts on the part of the A.N.D. Company a profitable metallurgical treatment for the ore could not be found and the mine closed down in 1911. In 1915, Mr. H.A. Guess, Vice-President in charge of mining of the American Smelting and Refining Company became interested in the property and samples of the ore were tested at the Asarco Metallurgical laboratory in the United States at Flat River, Mo. The art of flotation had not progressed far enough to treat such ore, the lead and zinc sulphides being so fine grained that crushing to about 300 mesh was required to release the mineral particles from their gangue. Mr. Guess had flotation and other tests continued upon this ore from time to time with whatever new reagents and flotation devices were developed and finally, in 1925, he succeeded in effecting at the Asarco testing plant at Wallace, Idaho, separations into lead concentrates and zinc concentrates of satisfactory grade. On March 18,

1926, a partnership agreement was signed between American Smelting and Refining Company and A.N.D. Company and Terra Nova Properties Limited. The known ore reserves at that time amounted to some 100,000 tons as developed around the Old Buchans River Mine. Asarco immediately began prospecting for additional ore bodies employing the Swedish - American Prospecting Corporation, under the direction of a renowned geophysicist, Mr. Hans Lundberg and a consultant Dr. W.H. Newhouse, a Professor of Economic Geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Lucky Strike ore body was discovered in late September, 1926. The Lucky Strike shaft, which is still used today, was collared in early November of the same year. The winter of 1926 was a severe one but excavation for the mill was started and bunkhouses built. In late spring of 1927, 200 men were on the site and the first concrete pour for the mill buildings was made in June. Construction on a railroad, shipping facilities at Botwood, and the townsite were well underway by fall. All materials and equipment required for this initial construction was transported by rail to Millertown across the ice of Red Indian Lake on sleds hauled by a gasoline tractor and thence by sled the five miles to the townsite.

Production of lead and zinc concentrates commenced in September 1928 and the first shipment destined for a smelter in Europe was loaded aboard the S.S. Kiruna which

sailed from Botwood on December 1, 1928. However, shifting of the cargo caused severe listing which forced the ship back to port where the concentrates were unloaded. The first shipment to reach its destination sailed in the spring of 1929.

By the end of 1928, a 22 mile railroad, 2500 H.P. hydro electric plant, concentrate storage sheds, and plant service buildings had been built and a 600 ton per day mill was in production. The town was also well established with approximately 60 residences, hospital, churches, stores, a post office and a customs building, a theatre which also served as town hall, water and sewage, an athletic field for baseball and football, and tennis courts.

By 1928 the ore reserves had been increased to 3,000,000 tons and by the end of 1929, had reached a peak of 7,000,000 tons. In 1930, the mill was expanded to double its output capacity to 1250 tons per day and placed in operation on July 15, 1931. A process for the selective flotation of copper concentrates was devised and put into operation in the summer of 1936 and the production of copper concentrates in addition to lead and zinc was commenced.

A continuous and active exploration program maintained a healthy reserve of ore down through the years. The Lucky Strike and Oriental ore bodies were discovered

in 1926, the Rothermere ore bodies in 1948 and the MacLean ore body in 1952. There has been a steady decline in the quantity of reserves since 1962 and at present the mine life expectancy is 3 years, an all time low. Except for shutdowns caused by strikes, for two short periods in 1941 and 1955, and for a total of twelve months in 1971 and 1973, the mine has been a continuous producer over its 50 years.

Buchans is located in the center of the Province about 5 miles north of Red Indian Lake and at an elevation of 900 feet. The town is accessible by 45 miles of highway which connects with the Trans Canada Highway at Badger. The name Buchans perpetuates the memory of Captain David Buchan, R.N., who in 1820 sought to establish friendly relations with the last known encampment of Beothuck Indians, the original natives of Newfoundland.

New mines are usually found in remote areas and Buchans was no exception. As was normal in other mining operations it became the Company's lot to not only put the mine into operation but find accommodation and provide social amenities for its prospective workers. When the town was built a life of ten years or so was envisaged. The workers came knowing that the mine could not last, some had worked at Bell Island or Tilt Cove and understood the uncertain nature of the mining business.

Nevertheless, they came from all parts of the Island and in a short few years Buchans became as prosperous and happy a town as could be found anywhere on the Island. The town of Buchans was fortunate to be one of the very few centres to maintain full employment throughout the difficult depression years.

The growth pattern of the town from its inception up to the mid-fifties was irregular and controlled exclusively by the mining company which reacted to the economics of the mining business, the state of the ore reserves and world markets. The town in those days was very much a company town. The company was the Buchans Mining Company, a subsidiary of the American Smelting and Refining Company. After 1958, the name became American Smelting and Refining Company (now ASARCO Incorporated), Buchans Unit. The company provided housing, municipal services, hospital, schools and recreation facilities. The government provided postal and customs services and one policeman. Several churches were established very early. There were three private retail stores and a small number of private business enterprises such as barber shop, beauty parlor, movie theatre and Chinese laundry. The company operated a grocery store in competition during the years 1940 to 1946 and 1953 to 1968.

By 1930, there were 85 dwelling units accommodating

560 people including boarders. There were 350 people living in transient accommodation for a total population of 910. The houses were owned by the Buchans Mining Company with the exception of seven built by the E.V. Royal Stores, the Newfoundland Government and three church organizations. In those early days almost half of the population were living in transient accommodation and many of these had homes in villages around the coast and worked in Buchans only periodically between fishing seasons or when in need of cash. Labour turnover was high at around 10%. By 1945, the population of Buchans had reached 1900 and there were 140 dwelling units. Although the transient population was still high at around 525 it had decreased in proportion to the total population. At this time the life expectancy of the mining operation was about 5 years. In 1945, the Buchans Mining Company was also maintaining homes at Middle Branch, Camp 5 and Buchans Junction for its railroad maintenance crews. There were a total of 70 people living at these points. From the beginning of World War II up until 1945 there was virtually no growth in the town. In 1942, the Canadian Department of Transport in connection with the war effort, built an aerodrome approximately 2 miles from the town and established 3 homes for operating personnel. Before the phase out of this operation in 1965 a total of 6 families were accommodated there.

The second phase in the development of the town of Buchans began in 1948 with the discovery by the mining company of the Rothermere ore body which added about 4 years to the anticipated life of the operation. At this time the number of employees living in company transient accommodation was in excess of 600. Travel by rail to their homes outside was difficult and the labour turnover remained high. The company embarked on a program of town expansion in 1948 which continued until 1955. During this period, 40 additional housing units were built, mostly of the four-family style to accommodate 140 families. A new hospital, recreation center and swimming pool, were built and a sailing club was organized, with the purchase of 9 snipe class sailboats and the construction of a boathouse and wharf on Sandy Lake. These were exciting times in Buchans as the discovery of the Rothermere ore body was followed in 1952 by the discovery of the larger MacLean ore body and the development of a new ore body, O-2 at the Oriental mine. The life expectancy of the operation in 1955 was in excess of 15 years. In addition to the erection of the facilities to put the two new mines into operation, the company carried out a program of large scale improvements to its plant. A new concentrate dam was built at Sandy Lake, a new central heating plant was put into operation and the sand backfill system was inaugurated. During

this period the Royal Canadian Legion was established and the Salvation Army Citadel and Roman Catholic Convent were built. The first service station was opened up by the Irving Oil Company and the Buchans Boys Club was established. A highlight of this era was the building up of the great Buchans Miners Hockey Team by the importation of players from the Mainland. In 1956 Local 5457 of the United Steelworkers of America was established replacing the Old Miners Protective Union and the Buchans Workers Protective Union.

Two events occurred within the next few years which along with the improved outlook of the mine life caused Buchans to change from a transient mining town to a settled community. They were the completion of a roadlink with the Island highway system and the establishment of an independent enclave of homes adjacent to but outside the Company town. Location surveys for the highway were commenced in 1948 but it was not until 1956 that a road to the outside eventually came to function. The isolation and closed town atmosphere slowly disappeared. A second generation was coming of age, the sons and daughters of the original householders were establishing families and there was pressure again for more accommodation. A small satellite community sprang up about 5 miles from Buchans and rapidly grew in size. The population of this settlement by 1960 was

131. For some years previous to 1960, and after the highway has been opened up beyond the Buchans River crossing, some residents of Buchans had discovered that the soil in the area was conducive to agriculture. A group of kitchen gardens, laid out in a random fashion, were developed along the highway, between the Buchans River and nearby Woodmans Brook. This formed the basis of the Satellite Community which developed in a similar random fashion. By 1961, it was obvious that some sort of regulation for the development of the community was needed with provision for power, water, sewer and garbage disposal services. In 1959, with the view of establishing individual property ownership in the area surface rights were turned back to the Crown by the lessee, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company. Subsequent studies indicated that it was not feasible to reorganize the settlement in a suitable way and to provide essential services. A meeting of all parties concerned was held in the Premier's Office in the early fall of 1961, where Mr. Smallwood enunciated his Government's decision to effect the relocation of the settlement to an area adjacent to the Town of Buchans. Additional land for this purpose was passed back to the Crown by the lessee - A.N.D. Company Limited in conjunction with Asarco. The Department of Municipal Affairs and Supply were responsible for the design and construction of the new subdivision. Tender

call for the first phase - roads and municipal services - closed on April 23, 1963. The area had been set up as a Local Improvement District and a 5-man Board of Trustees appointed. It eventually became a municipality with an elected council, and became generally known as the "Townsite" to differentiate from the older company administered area called the "Town".

The period of the 1960's were happy, prosperous days in Buchans. The town had to a great extent overcome its growing pains and had become a stable community and residents were optimistic for the future. The paving of the highway to Badger and the completion of the Trans Canada Highway and the establishment of the Townsite brought a new sense of freedom and independence. The Asarco mines were producing at full capacity and the financial return was excellent. Houses and surrounding property were well maintained by the standards of the day and the company was generous in its support of social and recreational activities. During this decade a new modern stadium with artificial ice was built, the streets and sidewalks paved and a system of storm sewers installed. The curling club was built with company support. A new firehall and library were provided by the company and the local Lions Club added a much needed children's playground to the existing recreation facilities. The Buchans Miners hockey team, a focal point of community spirit

through the long winters received the moral and financial support of the company. The social life in Buchans became more diversified and the opening of several bar/lounge facilities was a feature of the times. The church properties and schools were expanded and improved.

The program of exploration carried out by Asarco from 1955 onwards did not bring about any meaningful improvement to the ore reserves contrary to popular anticipation. The remaining life of the operation was down to 8 years by 1971 and concentrate production was falling off in a period of rapidly rising costs. Company financial support to the community slowly diminished and a new era of concern and uncertainty for the future developed. The plight of the town worsened with the growing confrontation between the Steelworkers Union and the Company.

This culminated in a strike in 1971 which lasted from June 12 to November 12 and another in 1973 from March 15 to October 2. The uncertainty was more recently deepened by the expiration of the Company - Union contract agreement on February 28, 1976 and the expiration in March of the 50 year old agreement between Asarco and Terra Nova Properties Limited governing the mining company's operations.

It is in this general social and economic setting that the town of Buchans now finds itself. The town now

has a population of 2500 and there are 480 families. The transient population is little more than 100. Labour turnover in the company's operation is between 2 and 3%. Many of the families now have well established roots in the community. A new crossroads in the life of the town has been reached.

In March of this year a new two year contract between Asarco and the Steelworkers union was signed with 87% of union membership voting in favour of the settlement. Present indications are that Asarco and Terra Nova Properties will shortly endorse a new long term agreement. The problem of the closing down of the mining operation by 1979 remains.

The basic hope of the Task Force is that this report will dispel some of the uncertainties presently facing the people of Buchans and will provide the information necessary to enable them to best decide their futures.

THE PEOPLE

There are approximately 2500 people residing in Buchans at the present time. The population of the Community has changed very little over the past 15 years as the growth of population in the Townsite has offset the decline in the Town. The population counts for the Buchans urban area for 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 are given below.

Table I-1
Population of Buchans¹

Area	Year			
	1961	1966	1971	1976
Town	2463	2159	1907	1800
Townsite	-	384	454	700
Total	2463	2543	2361	2500

Source: Census data. As the updated census figures will not be available until later this year, the 1976 figures are estimates.

In contrast to the slight decline in the Buchans population between 1961 and 1971, the population of the average community in the Province grew though this rate of growth was much slower in the second half of the decade.

1. The work force with family homes elsewhere (approximately 150 people) were not included in these counts.

Table I-2
Population Change
Buchans and Other Newfoundland Communities

Years	Buchans	Community	
		All Communities Newfoundland	Communities 1000- 2500 Nfld.)
1961 - 1966	+3%	+28%	+14%
1966 - 1971	-7%	+12%	+10%
1971 - 1976	+6%	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Table I: Community Inventory, Department of Municipal Affaris and Housing, 1972.

In addition, Buchans was found to be very stable in terms of the length of residence of its population. At the time of the last census the number of people who had lived in Buchans five years earlier was almost 90%; this percentage is extremely high for a community of this size in the Province.

Buchans age and sex profile is that of a settled community. However, unlike relatively new mining towns roughly half the population are women. Fifty-two percent of its residents are under 20 years of age; this proportion is consistent with that of Newfoundland communities of similar size. The comparatively low proportion of its residents who are over retirement age (1%) is largely a

reflection of Asarco policy of allowing only its active employees to occupy Company houses.

Table I-3
Population by Age Class
Buchans and Other Newfoundland Communities

Community	Age Class				
	Under 20	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Buchans	52%	8%	22%	17%	1%
All Urban Communities (Nfld)	47%	9%	23%	15%	6%
Urban Communities 1000 - 25000 population (Nfld)	51%	8%	21%	14%	6%

Source: Census data; Community Inventory, 1972.

The settled life of the Community is further underlined by the fact that almost 98% of Buchans households are family households (i.e. husband - wife households). This composition probably is a result of the Company housing policy mentioned above. The number of households in the Community has remained relatively stable at about 480, with growth in the Townsite balancing the decline in the Town. Further it is noted that 82% of the households in Buchans have fewer than 7 residents and that in 50% of the households there are fewer than 5 residents.

In 1975 the total student enrollment in Buchans was 748; in the Integrated School and R.C. schools there were 253 and 126 high school students plus 260 and 190 elementary school students respectively.

The level of employment in Buchans emphasizes the relative economic health of the Community.

Table I-4
Buchans Labour Force Status
1971 and 1976

	Year	
	1971	1976
Population 15 and over	1440	1525 ¹
Labour Force	745	816
Participation Rate	52%	54%
Employed	715	739
Unemployed	30	77 ²
Unemployment Rate	4%	9%

Source: Census data and Labour Force Profile.

1. Sixty-one percent of the population in Buchans was over 15 years of age in 1971. It is assumed that the same percentage applies in 1976.
2. The number of persons unemployed in Buchans in 1976 is based on information received from Canada Manpower in March of this year; there were at that time 41 males and 36 females from Buchans seeking employment.

Note: The labour force is the total number of employed and unemployed workers; the participation rate is the number in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 and over; and the unemployment rate is the number of unemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force. It should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Currently there are a total of 739 persons employed and 77 persons unemployed in Buchans. The number of people active in the Buchans labour market has increased by just over 10% in the last five years; this compares with a provincial growth rate of approximately 26%.¹

The number of people employed has increased by 4% since 1971, compared with a provincial growth rate of 17% for the same period. The number unemployed in Buchans has increased from 4% in 1971 to 9% in the current year. Thus Buchans unemployment rate was below the provincial rate of 11.4% in 1971 and lies well below the forecasted provincial rate of 18.5% for 1976.

There were 55 residents of Buchans receiving unemployment insurance benefits in March of this year.² In addition it is noted that long term assistance from the Department of Social Services is being provided in

1. The Provincial comparisons are based on data contained in The Economy - Outlook 1976, prepared by the Planning and Priorities Secretariat.

2. Information provided by Canada Manpower for March 1976.

7 cases (14 people) in Buchans, and there are 15 cases (41 people) receiving short term assistance from the Department of Social Services.¹

The labour force is predominantly male - 86% in 1976, a situation typically found in single industry towns. The relatively low level of female participation - 14% (compared with 23% in other Newfoundland towns of less than 5000 population),² reflects the heavy reliance in Buchans on Asarco for jobs. The Company is a source of few jobs for women and the relatively high wages paid to its male employees has made it less necessary for wives to work.

The employee turnover rate was reported to be negligible by all employers in Buchans with the exception of the Buchans Hospital; there the turnover rate was estimated to have been 10% last year. The turnover rate of Asarco employees was 2.7% in 1975.

An examination of the age distribution of the employed labour force in Buchans reveals that the percentage employed in the 25-44 and 45-64 age brackets has increased since 1971, and that there has been a notable decline in the number employed who are under 20 years of age.

1. Information provided by the Department of Social Services for January 1976.

2. Census data, 1971.

Table I-5
Employed Labour Force by Age Class
1971 and 1976

Age Class	Year	
	1971	1976
Under 20	9.5%	2.4%
20 - 24	16.9%	15.6%
25 - 44	43.9%	46.4%
45 - 64	29.7%	34.8%
65+	0	0.8%

Source: Census data; Labour Force Profile.

The occupation group of the employed members of the Buchans labour force is contained in the following table.

Table I-6
Employed Labour Force by Occupation

CCDO Code ¹	Total No. Employed	Occupation
0117-000	3	Manager - Owner
0124-000	3	Saleslady
0219-000	1	Labourer (General)
1115-114	1	Postmaster
1119-190	1	Town Clerk
1130-114	1	Hospital Administrator
1132-118	1	Director, Social Work

1. The CCDO is the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations.

CCDO Code	Total No. Employed	Occupation
1133-142	4	Principal (Educ.)
1135-114	2	Manager, Bank
1136-114	1	Personnel Manager
1141-110	6	Manager, Merchandise Purchasing
1142-114	1	Manager, Food & Beverage
1149-126	4	Manager, Administration
-130	1	Manager, Association
1171-114	3	Accountant
2212-114	1	Geologist
-118	1	Geophysicist
2117-118	2	Geological Technologist
-248	1	Chemical Technician
2134-118	1	Civil Engineer, General
2144-150	1	Soil Engineer
2153-110	1	Mining Engineer
2159-134	4	Geological Engineer
2161-114	1	Surveyor
-122	6	Surveyor, Helper
2163-154	1	Draughtsman, Mechanical
-158	1	Draughtsman, Mine
2165-234	1	Geological - Engineering Technician
-250	1	Metallurgical - Engineering Technician
2351-114	1	Librarian
2731-110	22	Elementary School Teacher
-114	1	Kendergarten Teacher
2733-110	12	Secondary School Teacher
		Academic
3131-130	7	Nurse, General Duty
3134-110	6	Nursing Assistant
3155-118	1	Radiotherapy Technician
3156-134	2	Medical - Laboratory Technician
4111-110	1	Secretary
-118	5	Stenographer
4113-110	1	Automatic-Typewriter Operator
-124	5	Clerk-Typist
-126	1	Typist
4131-114	3	Bookkeeper
-118	3	Payroll Clerk
-126	2	Cost Clerk
-158	2	Timekeeper
4133-134	2	Cashier, Customer Service
4153-122	1	Receiving Clerk
4155-126	3	Storeman
-142	1	Tool Clerk (clerical)
-162	1	Checker, Invoice & Order
4157-122	1	Weigher, Railway Car

CCDO	Total No. Employed	Occupation
4171-118	1	Receptionist
4173-130	2	Mail Sorter
4177-122	1	Delivery Boy
4179-130	1	Office Boy
4191-122	1	Clerk, Customer Service
4197-114	8	Clerk, General Office
4199-186	6	Order Clerk
-218	1	Clerk, Maintenance Service
5130-110	1	Department Supervisor, Supermarket
-114	5	Managing Supervisor, Retail Store
-118	1	Managing Supervisor, Service Station
5137-114	4	Sales Clerk
5145-110	1	Service - Station Attendant
6111-118	1	Fire Chief
6112-158	2	Policeman
6115-138	4	Security Guard
6120-122	1	Supervisor, Chefs & Cooks
6161-114	4	Cook
-122	2	Cook, Institution
6123-110	6	Bartender
6125-126	6	Hostess, Restaurant or Coffee Shop
6133-114	3	Chambermaid
6134-114	2	Barber
6161-114	2	Laundryman
6191-110	2	Janitor
-114	2	Charwoman
6198-134	6	Kitchen Helper
-138-138	1	Laundry Laborer
7710-118	5	Foreman, Labourers & Other Elemental Workers (Mining & Quarrying)
-199	11	Other Foreman, Mining & Quarrying Operations
7715-110	1	Blaster
7717-150	12	Cageman
-154	1	Mechanical Shovel Operator
-166	3	Chute Loader
7719-110	1	Oil-Pipe Inspector
-112	1	Safety Inspector - Mines
-134	1	Core Splitter
-154	114	Miner, All-Round
-174	5	Lampman
-182	87	Miner Helper
-190	3	Back-Fill Man (Mining & Quarrying)
-299	3	Miscellaneous Mining & Quarrying Operations

CCDO Code	Total No. Employed	Occupation
8111-122	3	Grinding & Classifier Tender
-130	6	Crusher Tender
8113-154	6	Flotation-Cell Tender
8146-199	5	Other Inspecting, Testing, Grading & Sampling Occupations
8148-110	19	Labourer - All-Round (non-ferrous metal) Metal Processing
8163-114	3	Filter Operator
8179-162	1	Reagent Mixer
8215-114	2	Meat Cutter
-198	1	Butcher
8228-118	1	Meat Packager
8238-126	2	Labourer
8239-134	2	Chipman
8301-199	2	Other Foremen, Metal Machining Occupations
8313-154	4	Machinist, General
8331-198	2	Forge Helper
8333-118	2	Sheet-Metal Worker
8335-110	4	Welder Set-Up Man
8339-230	15	Filter Helper
8353-114	3	Jigsaw Operator
-130	1	Cut-Off-Saw Operator
8359-110	1	Frame-Table Operator
8393-142	2	Bit-Sharpener Tender
8530-199	2	Other Foremen, Electrical & Electronic Occupations
8580-199	1	Other Foremen: Mechanics & Repairmen
8581-110	1	Motor-Vehicle Mechanic
-138	4	Mechanical-Unit Repairman
-198	2	Motor-Vehicle - Mechanic Helper
8584-122	3	Millwright
-286	3	Millwright Helper
-358	2	Conveyor Repairman
8589-134	7	Pump Repairman
8589-150	1	Pneumatic - Tool Repairman
-178	4	Air-Compressor Repairman
-210	2	Oiler & Greaser
8591-234	4	Trophy Assembler
8711-110	1	Heavy Equipment Operator
-126	4	Bulldozer Operator
-142	1	Power-Shovel Operator
8715-142	9	Track Repairman
8731-118	2	Lineman
8733-122	15	Electrician
8735-118	1	Communications-Equipment Man

CCDO Code	Total No. Employed	Occupation
8739-130	1	Cable Splicer
8780-134	2	Foreman, Labourers & Other Elemental Workers (Construction)
-146	1	Foreman, Pipe Fitters, Plumbers, & Related Workers
-199	6	Miscellaneous Foremen, Other Construction Workers
8781-110	7	Carpenter (construction)
-114	1	Carpenter, Maintenance (construction)
8785-110	7	Painter (construction)
8791-114	4	Plumber (construction)
8791-118	1	Pipe Fitter, Welding (construction)
-199	4	Other Pipefitting, Plumbing & Related Occupations
8799-126	3	Maintenance Man, Factory or Mill
9113-114	1	Freight Dispatcher
9131-114	3	Yard Engineer (railway)
9133-126	1	Brakeman, Road Freight (rail trans)
-130	1	Brakeman Yard
9175-110	16	Truck Driver General
9193-110	36	Dinkey-Engine Brakeman
9311-118	12	Hoist Operator
-134	1	Truck Crane Operator
9315-126	1	Industrial - Truck Operator
9530-114	1	Foreman, Stationary Engine & Auxiliary Equipment Operating Occupations
9531-138	2	Hydro-Electric Station Operator
9533-122	4	Stationary Engineer, General
9535-126	2	Pump-Station Operator
	<u>739</u>	

Source: Labour Force Profile

The employment income of the Buchans labour force for 1975 is outlined below.

Table I-7
 Buchans Labour Force
 Employment Income

Employment Income	Labour Force
Under 4000	53
4000 - 4999	20
5000 - 5999	49
6000 - 6999	40
7000 - 7999	58
8000 - 8999	92
9000 - 9999	112
10,000 - 10,999	93
11,000 - 11,999	66
12,000 - 12,999	41
13,000 - 13,999	12
14,000 - 14,999	18
15,000 +	18
N.A.	67
Total	739

Source: Labour Force Profile.

The available information indicates that 60% of the Buchans labour force earned between \$8 thousand and \$12 thousand last year; the modal income was \$9,500.¹

1. Sixty-two percent of Asarco employees (excluding staff members) earned between \$8 thousand and \$12 thousand; again the modal income was 9,500.

It is noted that household incomes in the area (the Town, Townsite, Buchans Junction and Millertown Junction) averaged \$2,000 in 1971 compared with a Newfoundland Average (in urban communities with less than 5000 population) of \$6,047 that year.

At the time of the last census approximately 55 percent of the Buchans labour force (household heads) had a grade nine level of education or higher.

Table I-3
Buchans Labour Force (Household Heads)
by Education Level

Education Level	Labour Force (Household Heads)
Below Grade 5	7.7%
Grades 5 - 6	9.9%
Grades 7 - 8	27.8%
Grade 9	14.3%
Grade 10	12.1%
Grade 11	20.9%
University Training	7.7%

Source: Census data.

Information on the level of occupation training was available for only a third of the Buchans labour

force; the training levels of this group are outlined below.

Table I-9
Buchans Labour Force
by Level of Training

Degree	14.6%
Diploma	5.4%
Certificate	21.8%
Some Formal Training	12.6%
No Formal Training	45.6%

Source: Labour Force Profile

It is evident that in the Buchans labour force there are a large number of highly skilled workers with many years of experience who have not required formal training or who have not had the opportunity to obtain the diplomas or certificates of their respective trades.

ATTITUDES

A questionnaire survey was conducted in Buchans in September 1975, to ascertain the attitudes and opinions of the residents about the future of the town and to gauge their level of attachment and commitment to Buchans. It was also concerned to obtain their views on specific

related matters such as housing, local government, community services and future possibilities.

The questionnaire consisted of a variety of multiple choice questions with a general open ended question at the end. It was decided to aim for 100 percent coverage of residents over the age of 18. 1,006 questionnaires were distributed, 847 of those returned were complete and accepted for analysis. This represents a very high response rate (85%), which gives considerable validity and significance to the survey results.

Summary and Analysis of Survey Results

The views of residents concerning the future and their degree of attachment to Buchans are summarized in the following statistics:

- 89% of respondents would like to see a big effort made to save the town if the mine closes.
- 75% would like to continue to live in Buchans if possible, should the mine close.
- 86% felt that it was very or fairly important to them personally that Buchans should have a future. 14% felt that it was not so important personally.
- 68% of employed people replied that if the mine

closed they would prefer employment in a different line of work in Buchans to employment in the same line of work elsewhere.

- 79% of employed people indicated that they would be willing to undergo retraining in other skills and employment.
- 95% rated Buchans excellent, good or fair as a place to live, and 72% rated it excellent or good.

It is interesting to note that 67% of the respondents have lived in Buchans for over 10 years, i.e. 51% for over 20 years and 16% for over 10 years. Furthermore, 5% of the population are transient workers - miners residing in bunkhouses, teachers and hospital staff.

These various statistics, both individually and taken as a whole, indicate a very high level of concern about and commitment to the future of Buchans. This is clear, consistent and unambiguous, and could hardly be more emphatic.

The results of the survey show that Buchans is unlike some Canadian mining towns which are characterized by a short term, highly transient population and labour force, for whom the town, as a place of residence, has instrumental rather than intrinsic meaning and value. The majority of adults in Buchans are long term residents;

Buchans is their home town. Their high rating of Buchans as a place to live indicates that it has much intrinsic value for them as a place of residence (value which is not purely or essentially a function of a job, which could in principle be somewhere else, but which reflects roots in, attachments to and qualities about a particular place).

The most important general point which emerges from the survey, is that Buchans is a rooted social community, whose residents have a very great attachment to it and a commitment to a future for it.

The above statistics summarize the over all distribution of the views of adult residents of Buchans about the future of the town. Fairly extensive cross tabulation of data was carried out to study the distribution and variation of these views according to such factors as age, sex, occupation, income, education and residential area. To what degree are these views shared by different groups?

The most significant result of the cross tabulation is the general absence of significant variations in views according to the social position of the respondent. This shows that the high level of concern for and commitment to Buchans is fairly equally distributed among the different groups within the Community.

Housing

On the question of what should be done with the company housing, 58% said it should be sold for a small amount (under \$9,000) and 33% said that it should be given to tenants by the company. It is clear that by a small amount many respondents meant a nominal sum.

The only significant source of variation in these views is the residential and housing status of the respondent. A higher proportion of those living in the company town and renting company houses support the giving away of houses or their sale for a nominal sum.

It should be noted that the high level of attachment of residents to Buchans reflects, in part, the prospect of low cost home ownership for those living in the company town.

Local Government

On the question of what residents would like to see happen to local government, 42% prefer a single elected council for the whole area, 33% prefer the status quo (townsite and company town), and 26% prefer a government appointed Council.

The majority would thus like to extend the incorporated area of the townsite to include the whole municipal area. The relatively high preference for the status quo undoubtedly reflects the fact that services

in the company town are free rather than a rejection of incorporation per se.

Social Services

Residents were asked to rate Buchans generally as a place to live, and to rate various social services and facilities. The very high general rating has already been noted. Specifically 98% rated education facilities and 85% rated medical services as excellent, good or fair; 77% rated recreation and 58% rated shopping as excellent good or fair. Transportation facilities, however, were rated poor or very poor by 70% of respondents.

With the exception of transportation, community evaluation of social services is thus high. This would seem to indicate that the community's strong concern about its future is not accompanied by demands for large increases in social service expenditures by the government.

Employment

As already noted 79% of respondents were interested in retraining. It was also found that 75% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 49, and 63% of the labour force are over 20 years from retirement, so that the labour force in Buchan, is on the young side.

About 16% of the labour force have had experience in forestry and agriculture. (Nearly 1 in 5 workers).

About 35% expressed interest in forestry employment, and about 30% in agricultueal employment. Although little experience was reported in the tourist industry, 30% indicated interest in this possibility. 80% were interested in other possibilities (e.g. learning a trade).

Future Options

People were asked to rank, in order of importance, various possible options that might contribute to a future for Buchans. Options presented were: extension of the road to Howley, extension of the road to Stephenville, tourism, agriculture and forestry.

The results show that, in the perception of the local residents, the extension of the road to Howley or Stephenville is by far the most important priority. The fact that tourism is given the next highest rating reflects this. The assumption is that extension of the road would remove the end-of-the-road position of Buchans and would generate service and recreational business and employment. It would also increase access to jobs elsewhere for Buchans residents.

The questionnaire concluded with a general open-ended question: Are there any other things you would like to say about the future of Buchans? Few people made any comments here. The general sentiment expressed was opposition to Buchans becoming a welfare town.

Residents seem to want government assistance to help themselves rather than permanent dependence on the government.

Conclusions

This survey of the views, attitudes and opinions of the residents of Buchans about the future clearly shows that the people are highly concerned about the future of Buchans and strongly committed to a future for it after the mine closes, and that this degree of concern is fairly evenly distributed among different social groups. It also sheds light in the specific areas of housing, local government, social services, alternative employment, future possibilities, and general sentiment.

Obviously, the strength of this concern cannot in and of itself guarantee the future of Buchans. A community must, as far as possible, be economically viable (and Buchans residents have themselves indicated, as we noted, opposition to a "welfare town"). Much of the remainder of the Report is concerned with this problem. But whatever the economic outlook may be, the views and attitudes of a community whose future is in question are of course of great importance. If the great majority, or even a sizeable number, of residents did not wish to remain in Buchans or did not care about its future, to any significant degree, the picture would be very different from the one which emerges from this survey. But to the basic question: how

much does the future of Buchans matter to the people of Buchans?, this survey has given a clear and decisive answer. This had to be known. Now that it is, the focus of attention may pass essentially to the question of viability.

The Task Force Report had to face the difficult problem of ascertaining what is locally desired, what is ideally desirable, and what is realistically possible, and of exploring and recommending the best course of action for the future. This survey enlightens us as to the first of these. And whatever the future may hold, at least in the case of Buchans, unlike that of Bell Island, and many resettled outports, a systematic attempt has been made to know the local views and sentiment, to explore various possibilities, and to plan in advance, with the local residents, for a future of change.

THE TOWN

Setting in the Region

Buchans is located in the centre of Newfoundland at the headwaters of valleys flowing to the Bay of Exploits on the N.E. Coast. It is well placed for access to Red Indian Lake, Lloyd's River, the Annieopsquotch Mountains and the Buchans Plateau. The surrounding lands, consisting of forest, scrub, barrens and bog, are relatively unspoiled.

Over the years, Millertown and Buchans Junction, two small communities dependent on the railroad and forest industries, developed in the area. Initially, access to Buchans and these other communities was only possible by rail. In the fifties the road connection was completed between Buchans and the TCH at Badger, a distance of 45 miles; Badger is in turn 19 miles from Grand Falls and 46 miles from Springdale. St. John's is 325 miles away by highway and can now be reached in three to four hours by road and air. Buchans is still, however, located at the end of the road, there is no continuing connection to the western part of the Province.

An interdependence has not been established between Buchans and the nearby communities, and although Buchans falls within the regional influence of the Grand Falls - Windsor area, it has not really been part of the industrial or commercial activity of the central Newfoundland region or even of the resource based industries relating to forestry and wildlife which operate all around it. Its remoteness, together with the fact that Buchans is primarily a company town, has produced a relatively self-sufficient Community; the industrial and service activities that have developed in Buchans have done so only to serve the requirements of the Community and not those of the region.

The Town of Buchans is now the only company town

on the Island of Newfoundland and consequently it has a different perspective from other Newfoundland communities of like size, which, as municipalities tend to develop common attitudes and aspirations. The Town of Buchans is the largest unincorporated community in the Province. Buchans is also the only sizeable community in the interior of the Province that is not on the TCH - CNR cross island transportation corridor; this emphasizes its isolation although it is in fact not more remote than the average community from a major service centre - in this case Grand Falls.

Access and Communications

At present there is only one road connection to Buchans. This is via the 45 mile highway which was completed in 1957 between Buchans and Badger. Badger is located on the TCH some 19 miles west of Grand Falls. The highway is paved, but requires upgrading.

The Buchans Railway, connecting Buchans with the Canadian National Railway main line at Millertown Junction, was completed in 1927. This line is wholly owned and operated by Asarco. Until the road connection from Buchans to Badger was completed, the railway was the only link the Community had with the outside; shortly after completion of the road the use of the railway for passenger service began to diminish. The railway is now limited to trans-

porting the concentrates mined at Buchans to the shipping port of Botwood and to transporting Bunker C oil and car load lots of freight from Millertown Junction to Buchans.

The airstrip which is located three miles east of Buchans was constructed by the Department of Transport in 1942 for defense purposes. It has not been maintained since 1965 and all navigational facilities have been removed. The gravel runways are badly rutted and the wiring has been removed from the runway lights. However, the hangar, built by Asarco around 1948, has been maintained in good condition.

While the airstrip presently receives little use, with little upgrading it could be used for medical emergencies, wildlife observation, forestry protection, mineral exploration work, by hunters and for recreational flying.

Float planes are accommodated immediately to the west of the spillway in Sandy Lake where a fenced-off area encloses fuel pumps and a small wharf. As Sandy Lake is the source of the Community's water supply, pollution must be guarded against.

At present freight services available to Buchans by rail consist of car load lots only. This freight is transported to Buchans from Millertown Junction by the Buchans Railway. Less than car load lots of freight are transported to Buchans by trucking firms from Grand Falls

to Badger. There are occasions when delivery of freight terminates in Grand Falls or Badger and it is then the responsibility of the consumer to arrange for delivery of the good to Buchans.

Under present conditions it is desirable that freight depots be constructed in Grand Falls and Badger and that a private trucker operating out of Buchans be given a franchise to haul freight to Buchans from these depots. Though such an operation may need to be subsidized initially, this type of service is essential if industry is to be attracted to the area.

When either or both of the road connections from Buchans to the west are constructed, truck transportation to Buchans will be significantly improved, and construction of a freight depot in the Community should then be considered.

The quality of television reception in Buchans is far from satisfactory and has not improved significantly since the Radio Range Tower (located 3 miles from the Community) began transmitting the Channel 13 signal in 1972.¹ The Transportation and Communications Subcommittee conveyed complaints concerning the inadequacy of this television signal to the Regional Director of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; at the time of their

1. The Channel 11 C.B.C. signal emitted from Botwood is converted at the Camp 5 Tower to Channel 7 and is redirected 8 miles towards the Radio Range Tower; here the signal is converted to Channel 13 which is directed towards Buchans.

report no official reaction to these complaints had been received.

The C.B.C. radio signal received in Buchans is good. However, the Task Force has assessed the present situation as being inadequate in the area of local communications; a radio station which carries some local programming (even if for only a few hours a day) is clearly required.

Local residents are currently investigating the possibility of incorporating a section of Buchans (supported by local advertising) in The Grand Falls Advertiser which is published twice weekly. As local advertising will be limited until such time as the service sector in Buchans is more fully developed, this approach to improving local communications appears more feasible than the alternative of producing a small news sheet solely for the residents of the Community.

The present telephone service in Buchans is not entirely adequate - many users have party lines and there are only four long distance circuits. Canadian National Telecommunications will be improving the telephone link to Buchans in 1976; tenders for this work were called in December of last year.

Over the last few years, Canadian National Telecommunications has been centralizing their services, mainly to Gander. The C.N.T. office in Buchans was closed in 1975.

Urban Land Use

The Community of Buchans is made up of the company town which is administered by Asarco - hereafter referred to as the Town, and the independent Municipality of Buchans - to be referred to as the Townsite.

In the first phase of urban development (1927) a planned community was laid out in blocks between two parallel main streets - Main Street and Water Street. In the block closest to the Lucky Strike Mine, housing was established for the management personnel; one block to the east was left vacant until between 1948 and 1952 when residences for management personnel were erected. The remaining blocks were occupied by bungalows ("workmen's cottages") which were built between 1927 and 1932. Apartment buildings were added, mainly to the north of Main Street, between 1933 and 1937. The Company also built schools and other necessary support facilities such as water supply, electric power, etc. A large expansion took place between 1949 and 1955 with the construction of four-unit row housing on the south side of the community. Almost all of this housing still stands today; therefore, the oldest Asarco housing is approaching 50 years old and the newest is generally over 20 years old.

After 1955, while residential construction decreased, other structures were built such as the new hospital (1956) the Stadium (1961) and the Fire Hall (1969).

Over the years, there has also been extensive non-Asarco construction for institutional and commercial purposes including the Craft Shop for the Boys Club (1974).

Currently in the Town some of the older buildings are being removed or are planned for removal. No new buildings or extentions are planned for this year.

In 1964, the Townsite was established on 81.1 acres of land to accommodate houses moved in from Buchans Brook under a government relocation program. For the next 10 years, new houses were built at the rate of about eight a year. Since 1971, usually two or three new buildings have been constructed each year. Mobile home lots were provided in 1972. Also in the Townsite, several new commercial facilities have been built.

Table I-10 summarizes the land use pattern of the Community and a comparison is made with other Newfoundland towns.

Table I-10
URBAN LAND USE

	Average of Seven Newfoundland Towns	Buchans
Residential	70%	55%
Commercial	10%	8%
Recreational and Open Space	9%	25%
Public Buildings and Schools	11%	12%

Source: Community Services and Local Government Administration
Sub-Committee Report, p. 16.

This comparison illustrates a relatively high density in residential areas and a certain underprovision of commercial facilities in Buchans. The high figure against recreation is mainly due to the inclusion of the large area around the ball fields.

In general, the Community is well laid out and the major facilities used by the Town are conveniently located. The Town has, however, a rather monotonous rectangular street pattern and its general drabness and lack of landscaping are perhaps the first thing to strike an outsider.

Many buildings not owned by Asarco are situated on land owned by Terra Nova Properties (Price) and leased through Asarco.² These buildings are listed in the following table:

-
2. These leases require the consent of Terra Nova Properties Limited before execution and contain a clause to the effect that they will automatically terminate in the event the lease by which Asarco holds these lands from Terra Nova Properties Limited should terminate.

The A.N.D. Act of 1905 under which all the lands of that Company including the mining property at Buchans were leased by the Government of Newfoundland to A.N.D. Company provides that lands for church purposes and for schools and public buildings shall be granted free for the demised premises at the request of the Governor in Council. No lease of land was necessary for the erection of the Post Office building. Many of the church buildings were nevertheless covered by land leases.

Table I-11

BUILDINGS AND GROUND LEASES FROM ASARCO

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Lessee: (Asarco Lease No.)</u>
1. (a) Garage near Stadium, (b) 2 bldgs, with lean-to (Workshop, Warehouse and General Store) on highway east of Townsite.	H.C. Simms (13 20)
2. RCMP Building (RCMP Station and Apartment)	Eagle Enterprises Ltd. (34)
3. (a) Apt. Block, (b) Store with apartments over, to be demolished (Church St. - Main St.), (c) Staff House (demolished), (d) Manager's House, (e) Depart- ment store (Main St.)	Exploits Valley Royal Stores (4, 5, 17)
4. (a) Building (Community Mart and Bank of Montreal); (b) Manager's Home; (c) garage	Community Mart Ltd. (1, 3, 2)
5. Food Centre and adjacent shed	Buchans Retail Stores Ltd. now assigned to Linsdale Ltd. (15)
6. (a) Lions Den, (b) Children's playground	Buchans Lions Club (27, 30)
7. Legion Hall	Canadian Legion (6)
8. Union Building (lounge, pool tables and meeting rooms)	United Steelworkers of America Local 5457 (21)
9. Bank Manager's residence	Bank of Montreal (24)
10. (a) Anglican Church (b) Rectory and Hall	Church of England (12)
11. (a) United Church (b) Parsonage	United Church (10)
12. (a) Priests' Residence and garage; (b) St. Theresa's Academy; (c) St. Margaret's Convent	R.C. Episcopal Corp. (7, 11)

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Lessee: (Asarco Lease No.)</u>
13. (a) Salvation Army Citadel (b) Dwelling	Salvation Army (8)
14. Pentecostal Temple including Parsonage	Pentecostal Assemblies (Nfld) Lease expires 1970 (18)
15. I.O.O.F. Hall	Order of Oddfellows (14)
16. K.of C. Hall	Knights of Columbus (22)
17. Irving Service Station on Highway	Elliot's Garage Ltd. (33)
18. (a) Irving Bulk Storage Tanks, (b) Warehouse, (c) Residence (Forebay Road)	Irving Oil Limited (16)
19. Esso Service Station - Highway	Imperial Oil Ltd., assigned to D.S. Kirby (19)
20. Three apartment buildings	Exploits Valley Integrated School Board and Buchans Public School (23, 31, 32)
21. L.O.L. Hall	Loyal Orange Assoc. (9)
22. Building for Mineral exploration operation	Sprague and Henwood Inc. (25)
23. Curling Rink and Lounge	Buchans Curling Club (28)
24. Dwelling, Powerhouse Road	J.R. Forward (26)
25. Dwelling near Esso Service Station	H.C. Simms Assigned to D. Higdon. Now occupied by B. Peckford (29)

In addition, the hospital and adjacent nurses' residence are leased rent free to the Buchans Hospital Board and there is no formal lease covering the land on which the C.N. communications tower is built. There is no lease covering the land on which the Boy's Club Craft

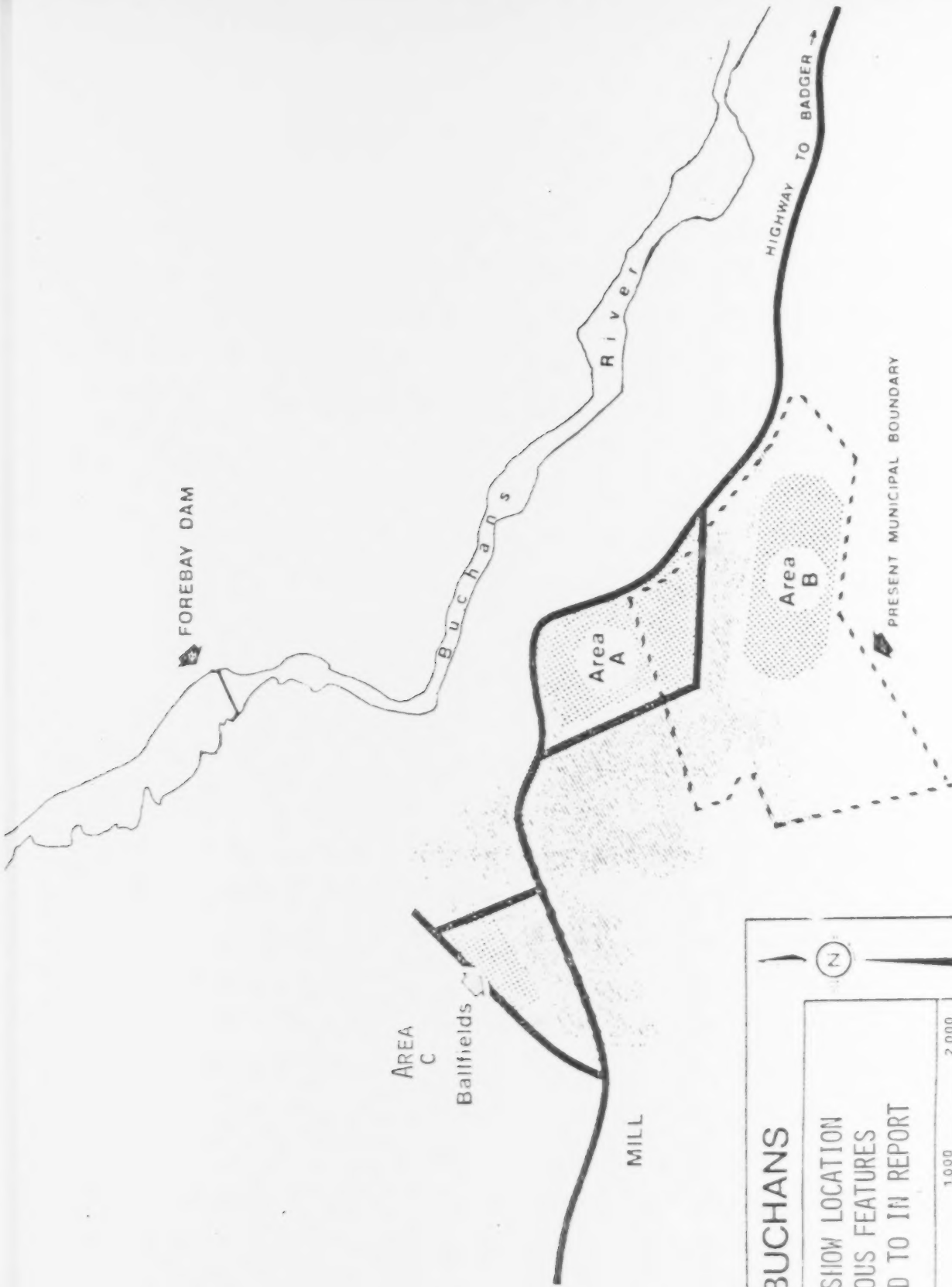
Shop was built; permission to build was given by Asarco through a memorandum of understanding.

There is serviced and unserviced land available for future development in Buchans. With limited expenditure, over 70 new homes could be accommodated - 15 houses in the Town and 36 houses and 21 trailers in the Townsite. In addition, there is other land in the Townsite which could be made available for commercial use. For industrial purposes (other than Asarco) no suitable fully serviced land is presently available. Such land might, however, be developed off the Forebay Road, or in the area between the railway and the road to the airport.

Three unserviced areas have been identified in the following map for consideration in any major urban expansion. In considering these areas in a preliminary way, it appears that 14½ acres (Area A) might be suitable for commercial and residential use after measures have been taken to deal with surface water, and 16 acres (Area B) would be suitable for residential and recreational use although there are problems of access. The ballfields could be relocated and an area of 10 acres (Area C) would then be available for industrial use.

Municipal Services

Buchans has a fully operational system of municipal



BUCHANS

MAP TO SHOW LOCATION
OF VARIOUS FEATURES
REFERRED TO IN REPORT

SCALE
FEET

0 1,000 2,000

N

services which is adequate to serve the Community at its present level of population.

Asarco has provided and maintained municipal services to the Town as a necessary part of the cost of running the mining operation. The administration of these services is the responsibility of a Town Manager who has his office in the Asarco Administration Building. Municipal services operated and administered by Asarco include water supply and distribution, sewage collection and disposal, road maintenance, snow clearing and street lighting, garbage collection and disposal, and fire prevention.

The Townsite operates as a municipality under the Local Government Act and receives revenues by local taxation and from Provincial Government grants and programs. A full time Town Clerk is employed and staff are hired as required for municipal maintenance works. Garbage is collected under a contract arrangement and is disposed off in the Asarco incinerator at no cost. Domestic and fire fighting water is purchased from Asarco at a relatively low cost.

All water used in Buchans comes from one supply point which is owned and operated by Asarco. Water is taken from Sandy Lake and pumped at the Forebay Dam to an elevated storage tank near the mill. An independent fire line serves the industrial buildings and the Community,

several other lines feed the plant buildings in the immediate area and a single 8" line provides domestic water for the Town. The domestic water supply is first treated by filtration and chlorination and is then fed through distribution mains to the Town and the Townsite.

With respect to the adequacy of the water supply and domestic distribution systems, the following points are noted:

- (a) The water supply system has a capacity far in excess of all likely domestic needs.
- (b) The storage tank is of adequate size for a community the size of Buchans.
- (c) The distribution system is assessed as being adequate for present needs.
- (d) Tests have indicated that the system provides good drinking water.
- (e) The distribution system should be completely looped to provide a secure system and to ensure good pressures.

The consultants engaged by the Local Government Administration and Community Services Sub-Committee have indicated that the water supply system is generally in good condition. However, the Forebay Dam may have to be replaced or repaired in a few years, or by-passed in favour of a new intake location. The standby pump and

diesel motor in the Forebay pumphouse may require replacement because parts may be difficult to obtain. One of the three transmission mains running from the Forebay pumphouse to the elevated tank has only a few years of useful life; however, the other two mains are reported in good condition and can easily supply domestic needs. Replacement of some of the small distribution mains in the Town will soon be required. In addition, it is necessary that the existing program of replacing house service connections be continued. The expected life span of the Townsite system extends beyond the year 2000. Water pressures and security of distribution might be improved by relocation of the chlorination and screening facilities to the Forebay pumphouse, by making connections from dead-end branches to the transmission mains, and by interconnecting domestic and fire mains at various points where they cross in the urban area.

There are three separate sanitary sewer systems in Buchans: the main Asarco system which serves the Town including the mill; a small subsidiary Asarco system which serves six dwelling units and the Union Hall; and the Townsite system. All sewage from these systems is discharged into the Buchans River without treatment. The service stations, and a few buildings on the east side of Lakeview Avenue, are dependent on septic tank disposal systems.

In general these systems appear to function satisfactorily although the consultants report that manhole spacing and the provision of sewer cleanouts do not meet optimum standards in the Town. The infiltration of ground water into the Town sewage system is not considered a problem as it works by gravity with no treatment and the sewers are large enough to carry both sewage and infiltration water.

It appears that the system can continue in operation as it is. Replacement of sewers and service connections will not be required for many years. Any program to combine the three systems, provide treatment or relocate the outfalls, while it would improve the environment, is not considered essential to improve public health or to enable growth of the Town.

Up to 1959, the streets in Buchans were gravel surfaced; since that time asphalt pavement has been added to most of the streets. Eighty-three percent of the roads in Buchans are paved compared with 20% for all communities in the Province and 31% for communities of similar size.

Only normal street maintenance will be necessary until about 1980 except for limited improvements in the Townsite. After that date, about one-third of the streets in the Town will require resurfacing and the remaining two-thirds, together with the Townsite streets, will

require attention later in the 1980's. Priorities for new paving include the gravel streets in the Mobile Home area of the Townsite and a connection between the Townsite and the Town. Other improvements which may be considered include the widening of certain streets and the installation of sidewalks and curbs in selected areas. The gravel back lanes are an unattractive feature of the Town and could be abandoned.

Surface water drainage is by way of ditches, storm sewers and culverts. Although there are certain deficiencies in the depth and design of the storm sewers in the Town they appear to function satisfactorily. No problems with water drainage were reported in the Townsite.

Snow clearing and street clean-up in the Town is carried out by Asarco personnel and equipment. In the Townsite municipal equipment is used by an operator hired in the winter months.

In both the Town and the Townsite, the street lighting system is operated essentially in the same way as in other communities - by contract with the utility company. Six new lights in the Town would be beneficial.

The collection and initial disposal system for domestic garbage seems to be as good in Buchans as in most other communities in Newfoundland. Garbage is collected in the Town three times a week in a Company owned and operated garbage truck, and in the Townsite

under a contract arrangement twice a week. All burnable garbage is incinerated at the Company incinerator; the residue and unburnable garbage are dumped nearby.

For reasons of environmental preservation and tourist development, dumping beside the Buchans River should be discontinued. Other areas nearby could be readily adapted to receive these wastes.

In the area of fire protection, Buchans is at present well served compared to other Newfoundland communities. The Town and the Townsite each have their own fire fighting force. The principal components of the fire protection systems are independent fire mains and hydrant systems, two fire halls, two volunteer fire brigades, and in the Town, a 24-hour watchman service.

The fire mains in both the Town and the Townsite are fed from the water supply system described above, and are operated independently of the domestic water distribution network. These fire mains will probably have a useful life until between 1990 and 2000. The lack of hydrants in the area of the hospital, arena and curling rink and near the Roman Catholic Church and convent has been noted. Protection for these areas could be secured by extending the fire mains or by installing hydrants on the domestic mains.

Both the Asarco Fire Hall and the Townsite Fire Hall are reasonably centered to serve the whole urban

area since all buildings lie within a one-mile radius of either fire hall. The Company owns two well-equipped fire trucks and a hose trailer. The Townsite has one fire truck. Other equipment includes asbestos suits, gas masks, nozzles, axes, fire extinguishers, standpipes and ladders.

The Company fire brigade totals 29 men including a full-time paid fire chief; the Townsite maintains a 28 man brigade. (Some men are members of both forces).

There is no street box fire alarm system in either the Town or the Townsite. However, in the Town a 24-hour watchman service and a siren warning signal provide an effective alarm system.

Utilities

There are two separate power systems in Buchans. Most of the Community's domestic and commercial consumers are supplied with 60 herz electric power distributed by Bowater Power Company Limited from the Newfoundland Grid. This system is adequate for present needs with the exception of a requirement for additional distribution transformer capacity.

The Asarco industrial complex is served by the older system which uses 50 herz power from the Bowater Power Company Limited hydro plant at Deer Lake. A number of facilities, notably the water supply pumphouse,

the arena and the central heating plant are supplied by this system. In addition a separate Asarco operation takes power (50 herz) from the Company generator on the Buchans River. This generator is seasonally operated to provide power for sand, backfill operations; though of small capacity, it can also be used in the event of failure of the 50 herz supply system.

Asarco operates a district steam-heating plant which, besides supplying heat for the mill and other industrial buildings, is the only source of heat for 29 dwelling units and for a number of other buildings including the schools and the hospital. The consultants estimate that 55% of the steam-heat is distributed to industrial buildings and 45% to non-industrial buildings.

Steam is generated by burning Bunker C fuel oil in the boiler house near the mill. From the boiler house steam is fed through insulated lines to twelve pressure reducing stations. Low pressure steam is then piped through insulated lines to the radiators in the buildings to be heated. The condensed steam is generally returned to the boiler house through a condensate line.

The system is approaching obsolescence. The boilers have a life expectancy of about 10 more years without major overhaul; the burner controls are obsolete and will have to be replaced in the next five years; and major, if not entire, replacements of the distribution system

will be required in 15 years time. Heating costs do not appear to be notably economical. The system currently used by the Company to allocate heating costs has resulted in subsidization of the heating costs for the two schools. The continued operation of the steam heating system is entirely dependent on the existence of a major industry in the Community to support it.

Housing

Present housing densities in Buchans, averaging about 10 dwelling units per acre, are comparable with densities in other urban centres but are higher than in most Newfoundland communities. In terms of basic household conditions, Buchans has quite good standards. With the sole exception of provision of automatic dryers, Buchans households have a higher proportion of specified amenities (eg. running hot and cold water, bath/shower, flush toilet, certain household appliances, public water supply and sewer system) than either the general average of Newfoundland towns or the average of towns of similar size.¹

The Company provides 356 rental dwelling units in 150 separate buildings in the Town. Most of this housing was built according to standardized designs with the majority of units providing almost 1000 sq. ft. of floor

1. Source: Local Government Administration and Community Services Sub-Committee Report, p. 15

space with three bedrooms and are suitable for small families. A summary of Asarco housing is contained in the following table.

Table I-12
SUMMARY OF ASARCO HOUSING

Type	No. of Bldgs.	No. of Dwelling Units	Approximate Date Constructed
Bungalows	56	78	1926-32
Four unit Apartment Blocks	5	20	1933
Semi-detached three bedroom housing	7	17	1934
Two-bedroom row housing units in blocks of four	4	16	1934
Three-bedroom row housing units in blocks of four	11	44	1948
"1950" Three-bedroom row housing units in blocks of four	33	129	1950-59
Steam heated units	21	29	1926-57
Miscellaneous	13	23	1927-41

The summary of exterior building conditions contained in the following table clearly indicates that the exterior appearance of the Asarco buildings did not compare favourably with privately owned buildings in Buchans at the time of the survey - July, 1975.

Table I-13
EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITIONS¹

Ratings ²	Company Area		Townsite Bldgs. ³
	Asarco Bldgs.	Other Bldgs.	
Very Good	1%	12%	7%
Good	30%	72%	83%
Fair	63%	14%	9%
Poor	6%	2%	1%

Source: Local Government Administration and Community Services Sub-Committee Report

This can be partly attributed to the fact that the Asarco property is between twenty-five and fifty years old, whereas the average age of private property is about ten years. The principal reasons for the lower ratings are the lack of maintenance, painting and repairs to siding. The need for repairs to doors, windowboxes and foundations are also important. Asarco carries out a continuous painting program which normally would result in an adequate exterior appearance. This program was severely hampered by the two protracted strikes which continued through the summers of 1971 and 1973. At the time of the housing survey the Asarco summer maintenance program was underway and included the exterior painting of some 120 residential units.

1. Each of the 338 buildings in the Buchans urban area was inspected.
2. The ratings are intended to be comparative
3. Includes mobile homes.

Renovations of most of the Asarco housing to present day standards is likely to be expensive particularly when considered in block, although much less expensive than the cost of complete replacement. It is also a fact that many of the improvements can be carried out at little cost by individual occupants. The total cost of renovating these units to NHA property standards by contract methods was estimated by the consultant to be approximately \$3.3 million based on current costs. The Task Force has since learned that a block of 32 apartment buildings reported to be uninsulated are in fact insulated; also, since the compilation of that Report, the partial insulation of other homes has been completed and the Company program to install 220 volt service has continued. This would result in a somewhat lower cost estimate. Thirty percent of the quoted cost related to improved weatherproofing and insulation, 40% to improved electrical and heating systems and internal repairs, 30% to new water heaters, new bathroom fixtures, and fittings, and internal arrangements and redecoration.

There is a variation in the rental rates and services provided by Asarco to its employees. In general, staff employees pay a rental of \$45 per month for unfurnished apartments including heat and light, and \$55 per month where the apartments are furnished. Non-

staff employees pay between \$20 and \$30 per month for unfurnished apartments, heat and light are not included. Tenants of the lower rental apartments also provide their own floor coverings and such improvements as new furnaces and hot water tanks replacing original equipment. Maintenance work carried out by the Company averaged \$658 per unit in 1974.

In the Town there are 12 row housing units in blocks of four which belong to Buchans Public School and are used as teachers' residences. They were built in 1961, 1968 and 1969. There are also nine privately-owned dwellings in the Town. Both housing groups are in reasonably good condition.

In addition to the residential housing, there is in the Town substantial accommodation for transient workers. This group includes the five bunk houses built between 1939 and 1950, the Crawley McCracken Staff House (the White House), the Staff House built in 1927, the Buchans Public School teachers' hostel and the nurses residence, all of which are Asarco owned buildings.

The Mess Hall, which is run for Asarco by the firm of Crawley and McCracken, caters to the White House and bunk houses; the Staff House and the teachers' hostel have their own cooking facilities. The bunk house rate for Company employees is \$2 per day for meals and accommodations.

In the Townsite there are about 100 wood frame dwelling units including 12 senior citizens units, and 22 mobile homes. Reference to Table I-13 suggests that most buildings in the Townsite are of good appearance.

Education

The Exploits Valley Integrated School Board and the Roman Catholic School Board both operate schools in Buchans. Some pupils from Millertown and Buchans Junction are bussed into these schools.

The Roman Catholic all grade school building is rated as being in very good condition; the Integrated high school building is rated as fair and the elementary school building as good.

The education facilities in Buchans are on a par with those provided elsewhere in the Province in similar size communities.

The grade school facilities are used to a limited extent for adult education classes, but no separate facilities exist for vocational or trades training.

Medical

The only medical facility available in Buchans is a 20-bed hospital. All the equipment necessary to provide basic health services in the area is available.

The Hospital Administrator has, however, reported that the outpatients, office and storage accommodation at the hospital are inadequate and that an independent heating system to replace the existing steam heating should be considered. In addition, a senior citizens nursing care home and a pharmacy would be desirable for the Buchans area.

Medical services for approximately 3500 people, including the residents of Millertown and Buchans Junction, are provided by two physicians and a part-time public health nurse residing in Buchans. (All surgical and difficult cases are referred to hospitals in Grand Falls or St. John's). In addition the services of a dentist are available one week per month and of an optometrist one day per month. Attempts to schedule regular visits of a psychiatrist, psychologist, internist and paediatrician to the area are continuing.

Commercial

Commercial facilities in Buchans are adequate to meet the daily needs of the Community. However, the results of the attitude survey indicate a fair degree of dissatisfaction with the service provided. Most shopping for clothing, furniture, household equipment and speciality goods is done in Grand Falls or by catalogue. Because of the small market population, isolation of the Community and

uncertainty about the town's future, it has obviously not been an attractive spot for investment by entrepreneurs.

Commercial establishments which provide services to the whole Community are listed below.

Table I-14
Commercial Facilities in Buchans

Type of Facility	Name of Facility	Location
Retail Outlets	Royal Stores Ltd. (groceries, dry goods and hardware)	Town
	Community Mart Ltd. (Dry goods)	Town
	Food Center Co. Ltd. (groceries)	Town
	Boy's Club Craft Shop (handicrafts)	Town
	Irving Oil Co. Ltd. (heating fuel)	Town
	Imperial Oil Ltd. (heating fuel)	Town
	Fowlow & Son Ltd. (groceries)	Townsite
	Nfld. Liquor Commission (wines, spirits)	Townsite
Public Bar/Lounge	Knights of Columbus: Club 3315	Town
	United Steelworkers of America Club 5457	Town

Type of Facility	Name of Facility	Location
Public Bar/Lounge	Canadian Legion Club	Town
	Buchaneer Lounge	Townsite
Public Services	Ed's Service Station (Irving)	Town
	Buchans Esso Service Station	Town
	Barber Shop	Town
	Beauty Parlor	Town
Utility Companies	Canadian National Telecommunications	Town
	Bowater Power Co.	Townsite
	Newfoundland Hydro	Badger Road
Government Services	Buchans Hospital (Pharmacy)	Town
	Canada Post Office	Town
Financial Services	Bank of Montreal	Town
	Avco Financial Services	Townsite
Food Services	Crawley & McCracken Co. Ltd. (caterers)	Town
	Four Seasons Restaurant	Townsite

Recreation

A notable feature of Buchans is the number and variety of recreation facilities and programs that are available. The attitude survey shows a high degree of

satisfaction with recreational services all of which are located within the Town. A list of the facilities, along with the name of the group responsible for their management, is given in the following table.

Table I-15
Recreational Facilities in Buchans

Facility	Management
Arena	Stadium Committee ¹
Swimming Pool	Stadium Committee ¹
Recreational Centre	Stadium Committee ¹
Curling Rink	Curling Club ¹
Girl Guide Hut	Girl Guides ¹
Boys Club	Boys Club ¹
Boat, Clubhouse, Boathouse, Wharf at Sandy Lake	Sailing Club ¹
Library	Buchans Library Board
Lions Childrens Playground	Lions Club
Tennis Courts and changing rooms	Asarco ¹
Ball field	Asarco ¹
Rifle Range (in Buchans Public High School)	Cadet Corps
Gymnasium - Buchans Public High School	School
Small Auditorium/Gymnasium, R.C. School	School

Source: Local Government Administration and Community
Services Sub-Committee Report

1. Operation and maintenance supported by Asarco

The level of current expenditure for recreation purposes in Buchans is comparatively high; on a per capita basis it amounts to \$28 in Buchans (1974) which compares with \$8 in Springdale (1975) and \$19 in Baie Verte (1975).

Asarco support for recreation includes building maintenance, power and heat, supplies and specialist staff - Recreational Director, Boys' Club Director, Librarian and a swimming instructor for the summer months. The table on the following page details the Company's expenditures in 1974.

There are several unorganized open space areas in the Town used as children's playgrounds, and the countryside around Buchans offers good opportunities for fishing, hunting, swimming and other outdoor activities.

Religious, Service and Public Service

There are places of worship serving six denominations - Roman Catholic, Anglican, United, Pentecostal, Salvation Army and Gospel Hall. There is also a convent for the Presentation Sisters who teach in the R.C. School.

There are also six service clubs and associations who maintain their own separate buildings - Lions, Loyal Orange Lodge, Oddfellows, Knights of Columbus, Canadian Legion and U.S.W.A.

The public service buildings not previously

discussed are the R.C.M.P. office and the Townsite Municipal office.

Table I-16
Asarco Support for Recreation, 1974

	<u>Labour</u>	<u>Supplies</u>	<u>Misc.</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Heat</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arena	\$ 6,718	\$10,968	\$1,578	\$4,116	\$5,996	\$29,376
Boys Club	6,961	334	669	-	3,151	11,115
Girl Guide Hut	347	107	194	-	1,807	2,455
Curling Club	184	217	64	-	-	465
Swimming Club	3,803	2,274	34	-	-	6,111
Tennis Courts	141	85	-	-	-	226
Ball Fields	620	339	27	-	-	986
Sandy Lake Boating	74	62	559	-	-	695
Recreational Director	8,586	-	-	-	-	8,586
Sub-Total	\$27,434	\$14,386	\$3,125	\$4,116	\$10,954	\$60,015
Recreational Center	No Breakdown					551
Library	No Breakdown					8,012
Total						\$68,578

Source: Local Government Administration and Community Services Sub-Committee Report.

PRESENT ECONOMIC BASE

Introduction

Buchans is a one industry town - a town almost entirely dependent on the mining industry and on one employer, ASARCO Incorporated. This dependence on a single employer has resulted from the high level of employment in the town and from the lack of need for supporting industry. Besides the mining plant, Asarco owns and/or controls a large portion of the public facilities, services and dwellings in the Town. In addition, the concern of residents and businessmen for the survival of the Community has been an inhibiting factor in the industrial diversification of Buchans; people are hesitant to invest there for fear that the Town will no longer exist after the mine closes. To the present time there have been no real effort made to diversify the economic base of the Town.

The degree of dependency of the area on the employment and payroll of the Asarco operation is developed below.

Employment

For the Community of Buchans, the relationship between the number of mining jobs and the number of jobs in other industries is shown in Table I-17.

Table I-17
Employment by Industry
Buchans 1976

<u>Industry</u>	<u>No. Employed</u>
Goods Industries:	
Agriculture ¹	-
Forestry	2
Fishing & Trapping	-
Mining (including Milling) Quarrying	578
Manufacturing	-
Construction	-
Total (Goods Industries)	580
Service Industries:	
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	9
Trade	47
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	4
Community, Business & Personal Service	95
Public Administration & Defense	4
Industry Unspecified or Undefined	-
Total (Service Industries)	159
Total	739

Source: Labour Force Profile.

1. The sole person presently engaged in farming is also a full-time Asarco employee and is thus reflected in Mining.

The majority of the people employed in Buchans work directly in mining; Asarco employs 578 people or 78% of the work force.

Table I-18 shows the average number employed by the Company in each of the last six years.

Table I-18
Average Number of Asarco Employees 1970 - 1976

Year	Average No. Employed
1970	714
1971	724
1972	737
1973	620
1974	646
1975	628
1976 ¹	578

Source: ASARCO Incorporated

The relatively small number of employees working in the service sector - 22% of the Buchans work force, reflects the fact that Buchans is a Company Town and many of the services normally provided by independent concerns are provided by the Company.

1. May, 1976

For purposes of comparison with other Newfoundland communities of similar size, other single industry towns, and other mining communities, Table I-19 is included.

Table I-19

Selected Measures of Economic Activity
Buchans and Similar Communities, 1971

Community	% of Labour Force in		Ratio of L.F. in Trade and Services: to L.F. in Major Industry
	Major Industry	Trade & Services	
Newfoundland ¹			
<u>Mining</u>			
Buchans (1926) ²	68%	22%	.33
Deale Verte	41%	35%	.80
St. Lawrence	47%	33%	.70
<u>Fish Processing</u>			
Burin	45%	26%	.55
Burgeo	52%	21%	.40
St. Brigid	51%	24%	.46
<u>Trade & Service</u>			
Springdale	43%	43%	n.a. ³
Carletonville	52%	42%	n.a.
St. Anthony	53%	53%	n.a.

1. Selected as having similar 1971 population to Buchans.

2. Figures in parentheses: founding date in case of "one industry" communities.

3. n.a. - not applicable.

Table I-19 (con't)

Selected Measures of Economic Activity
 Buchans and Similar Communities, 1971

Community	% of Labour Force in		Ratio of L.F. in Trade and Services: to L.F. in Major Industry
	Major Industry	Trade & Services	
Outside Newfoundland			
<u>Mining</u> ⁴			
Normetal (1937), Quebec Virginia- town (1937)	60%	22%	.36
Ontario	70%	20%	.28
Lynn Lake (1951), Man.	57%	23%	.41
Sparwood, (1939) B.C.	44%	25%	.55

Source: 1971 Census

Payroll

The relative size of the Asarco payroll compared with the total employment income generated in Buchans in 1975 suggests the heavy dependence of the Community on this payroll.

-
4. Selected on criteria: 1) similar 1971 population;
 2) in operation by 1951,
 3) mining communities.

Table I-20

Payroll by Industry, Buchans 1975

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Payroll (1975)</u>
Goods Industries:	
Agriculture	-
Forestry	\$ 30,000
Fishing & Trapping	-
Mining (including Milling)	
Quarrying	6,140,442
Manufacturing	-
Construction	-
Total (Goods Industries)	<u>\$6,170,442</u>
Service Industries:	
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	121,000
Trade	320,745
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	34,000
Community, Business & Personal Service	917,968
Public Administration & Defense	42,313
Industry Unspecified or Undefined	-
Total (Service Industries)	<u>\$1,436,026</u>
Total:	<u><u>\$7,606,468</u></u>

Source: Labour Force Profile

Approximately \$7.6 million of employment income was generated in Buchans in 1975; \$6.1 million or 31% of this amount was derived directly from the Asarco payroll.

Table I-21 shows the Asarco payroll in each of the last six years.

Table I-21
Asarco Payroll, 1970-1976

<u>Year</u>	<u>Payroll</u> ¹
1970	\$4,500,465
1971 ²	3,372,860
1972	5,071,957
1973 ²	2,794,523
1974	5,593,745
1975	6,140,442
1976 (forecasted)	6,600,000

Source: ASARCO Incorporated

During 1970 total reported income in the Buchans area was 4.8 million dollars.³ This census figure excludes the income earned by temporary bunkhouse residents (123) and the income earned by Millertown residents working in the Mine (10).

The Asarco payroll, when adjusted to remove the income estimated to have been earned by these two groups, was \$3.7 million or 76% of the total income reported in

1. Excluding certain fringe benefits.

2. Strike occurred.

3. The Buchans "area" refers to the Townsite, the Company Town, Buchans Junction and Millertown Junction.

the area. In the wider Buchans area which includes Millertown, the total reported income was \$5.4 million in 1970; the Asarco payroll adjusted to remove income earned by temporary bunkhouse residents only was \$3.7 million or 69% of the total income reported in the wider Buchans area.¹

The spending of the Asarco payroll supports Asarco in the non-mining jobs. The total amount of income generated by Asarco in Buchans depends on the amount of mining income people spend and the amount of this spending that is done in the Community. Because the service industry in Buchans is relatively weak (as indicated in the above tables) it is clear that the Asarco payroll (and other payrolls generated in the Community) are supporting jobs in other communities, particularly Grand Falls, in a very extensive way.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE

The results of the attitudes survey conducted in Buchans in September, 1975, show that Buchans is not like some Canadian mining towns which are characterized by a short term, highly transient population and labour force, for whom the town, as a place of residence, has instrumental rather than intrinsic meaning and value.

1. The wider area refers to the Buchans area plus Millertown.

The majority of adults in Buchans are long term residents; Buchans is their hometown. Their high rating of Buchans as a place to live indicates that it has much intrinsic value for them as a place of residence (value which is not purely or essentially a function of a job, which could in principle be somewhere else, but which reflects roots in, attachments to and qualities about a particular place).

The most important general point which emerges from the survey is that Buchans is a rooted social community whose residents have a very great attachment to it and a commitment to a future for it.

The purpose of this Section is to try to identify those qualities of living that are present in Buchans and which generate the attitudes expressed by the residents. An assessment of the quality of life is not easily expressed in concise terms, but a book recently published by the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs¹ offers a convenient framework for examining the quality of life in Buchans. The author states that individual needs and wants delineate the concept of the ideal community and that quality of life may be considered to be the gap between the ideal and the actual - the lower the gap, the higher the quality, and vice versa. The components, which have taken together, establish the

1. Riffel, J.A. The Quality Life in Resource Towns,
Queens Printer, Ottawa

quality of life are many and it will only be possible here to consider a few, and these will be examined in two groups, one dealing with environmental conditions and the other dealing with individual attributes.

Environmental Conditions

The supply and quality of housing is of paramount importance to all families and Buchans at the present time is provided with an adequate supply of reasonable quality housing. However, because of the nature of the Community, home-ownership has been restricted to the recently incorporated Townsite. There is every indication that the residents of the Town have been, up until now, satisfied with the low rental housing provided by Asarco, but this attitude is now changing and there is considerable interest expressed in the possibility that tenants will be able to acquire at low cost, ownership of the houses that they presently occupy on a rental basis.

Housing in the main has not been a worry to families living in Buchans. It has been provided at low cost and this must be considered to be a materially positive factor in determining the quality of life in the Community.

The Town of Buchans is efficiently planned and its higher than average residential density is proof

of this; nevertheless, the visitor immediately notes its monotonous gridiron pattern, its lack of landscaping, giving an impression of impermanence, and the lack of variety in individual house colours. This is characteristic of virtually all other Newfoundland communities and is very noticeable to the visitor but apparently is of very little real concern to the resident. It is interesting to note however that the Townsite has a more attractive appearance resulting from the independent actions of the individual homeowners.

While the manmade environment of the Community cannot be considered to be a positive factor in assessing the quality of life, it is obviously not a major negative factor, and it is likely that this compact community is not really seen by the residents whose eyes are more readily turned to the huge and relatively unspoiled wilderness area in which it is located.

There is no fringe development on the outskirts of Buchans and the transition of the Town to the countryside is immediate. The entire inland region of the Island of Newfoundland is in effect the backgarden of the people of Buchans; mountains, forests, barrens, lakes, rivers, and all the wildlife that thrives in this setting provide opportunities for a range of outdoor activities in all seasons of the year that are not surpassed in any area of Canada. There is evidence

that all residents of Buchans are oriented to the enjoyment of these facilities, making this a major and positive factor in the quality of life of the Community.

Notwithstanding the opportunities that exist in Buchans for outdoor recreation, the facilities for organized sports and outdoor recreation are of a high calibre and far exceed those available to other communities of the same size in Newfoundland. These facilities are listed elsewhere in the Report and there is also evidence of the considerable financial support that has been given to their development and operation by the Mining Company. Other studies have indicated that Newfoundlanders set high store in the availability of recreational facilities, and therefore, this must be rated as a further significant factor in the positive aspect of the quality of life in Buchans.

For most of its existence, Buchans has been isolated from the remainder of the Province of Newfoundland by the fact that it was accessible only by railway. Some years ago, however, this was alleviated by the construction of a road to connect with the Trans Canada Highway at Badger, some 45 miles away. While no longer inaccessible, Buchans has remained comparatively isolated because it is, at the end of the road. One of the major concerns of the residents is the construction

of a road or roads to the West, which will not only give better access from the Community to Corner Brook and other major towns on the West coast, but will also put it on the route of persons travelling to other destinations. This present condition must, therefore, be considered to be a negative factor in assessing the quality of life of the Community.

Individual Attributes

Income and wealth give individuals command of goods and services, and therefore materially affect quality of life. The relative levels of income and employment in Buchans are high when compared to the rest of Newfoundland and as long as the mining activity continues at its present level, this situation is likely to continue. There is however grave concern over foreseen reductions in the level of mining operations in Buchans and what is now a positive factor, may well in a few years time become a negative one.

Education is of vital concern both to the individual and to the Community as a whole, however, this concern is seldom expressed unless adequate educational facilities are lacking. In the case of Buchans, good school facilities up to and including the High School level are available within the Community itself, and education is not therefore a major concern of most

residents, and as such is not a major source of either satisfaction or dissatisfaction, but is undoubtedly a positive factor in assessing quality of life.

The mining operation in Buchans has been carried out for nearly fifty years; the Community itself is a stable one and consequently the rate of labour turnover is small. Employment therefore is at this time not of general concern to the residents of Buchans, however, as previously stated, the threat of a diminution of mining activity indicates concern for the future.

Good health and long life are among the most basic desires of all people. Indeed all aspirations for a better quality of living are predicated on the assumption that people have sufficient health to enjoy them. Mining is recognized as a hazardous occupation but in general medical services in Buchans have apparently been adequate to cope with community needs and this, coupled with the healthy environment contributes to the general atmosphere of well-being in the Community and a positive factor in the assessment of the quality of life for the individual.

In Buchans, as in the vast majority of Canadian communities, the basic social unit is the family. The Community while catering to a small number of single transient workers in dormitories, generally is oriented toward family life. The housing is designed with this

in mind and the attention given to the provision of recreational, educational and other activities for the youth of the Community is a positive factor in assessing satisfaction with the overall quality of living in Buchans.

In many larger urban communities, personal safety is a matter of great concern. Such concerns are not likely to occur in small communities and the lack of vandalism in the Community is indicative of the lack of concern that needs to be given to this factor. It may, however, be anticipated that a person moving from this environment to that of a larger urban center would readily develop a concern for his personal safety. On this basis, it should be considered a plus factor in assessing the quality of life of Buchans.

There are no direct measures of people's feelings concerning the desirable levels of political and social participation, however, the levels of participation in the investigations of the Task Force have been clear indicators of the levels of interest and participation exemplified by the residents of Buchans. The attitudes expressed can only be described as positive and community oriented, and these factors are perhaps more clearly expressed in the results of the attitudes survey itself.

Buchans, for many years an isolated Company Town, has developed a community attitude that could perhaps

be described more as a family outlook than anything else. This is undoubtedly changing and its organization as a local government municipality and the expansion of its resource base, will change the existing pattern of life. It is impossible to assess the effects that the current strong community feelings will have on the process of change, but there is no evidence to suggest that it will be other than positive.

This brief assessment of a number of the components that are considered to be factors which together exemplify the intangibilities of the quality of living cannot be definitive. It is perhaps an attempt to express the unexpressable feelings that are felt by the people of Buchans towards their Community. However, without some understanding to these issues, it will be impossible to develop programs that will be of real assistance in ensuring the continued viability of the Community to the people who live there today.





CHAPTER II

MINING ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Community of Buchans has been almost exclusively associated with the Asarco mining operation for the past 50 years. This section of the Report addresses itself to the key questions concerning the present mining operation and the prospects for future mining operations in the Buchans area. It is hoped to show that although it appears that the present operation will most likely be phased out during 1979 (possibly sooner), there is some likelihood that a reduced mining operation may continue after 1979. This later statement, however, is contingent upon an intensified exploration program in areas where deposits are known to occur.

PRESENT MINING OPERATION

The first Buchans orebody was found in 1905 in the bed of Buchans River by Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Limited (now Terra Nova Properties, wholly owned subsidiary of the Price Company Limited). Development was carried out between 1906 and 1911. However, the ore, consisting of high grade but complex mixture of copper, lead and zinc sulphides with associated gold, silver and cadmium in a barite gangue, presented metallurgical problems and the operation was suspended.

In 1915, Asarco learned of the Buchans River ore deposit and obtained samples for metallurgical testing. In 1925, Asarco succeeded in developing a satisfactory method of separating the various sulphide minerals from the ore. An agreement was entered into with Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Limited in 1926 whereby Asarco was leased the mining rights of the Buchans River Mine in return for 50 percent of the profits.

In 1926 prospecting for additional orebodies was undertaken by Asarco. As a result of this work two large orebodies of a type similar to the original discovery at Buchans River were found. The larger orebody, called Lucky Strike, was encountered some 3,000 feet west of Buchans River Mine, and the other, called Oriental, lay 2,000 feet east of the original discovery. The 1926 agreement was then cancelled and substituted by another agreement in 1928.¹

It is important to note that Buchans mines are being operated by Asarco under the provisions of the 1928 agreement and the principal provisions of this agreement as it might affect future mining operations in Buchans are:

(1) The agreement expired on March 17, 1976.

However, under the provisions of the agreement, Asarco was granted all rights, title,

1. All mining agreements referred to in this chapter are summarized and contained in the Mining Subcommittee Report.

and interest to all mines minerals and mining rights which belonged to Price and which were situated within a 30 mile radius of the old main shaft of the Buchans River Mine. Asarco was also allowed to continue to mine this area after the termination of the agreement for a period of 25 years.

- (2) Asarco is required to prospect and explore the whole of the demised premises as vigourously and expeditiously as possible.
- (3) Asarco is required to work the demised premises effectively and to do the same in the best interests of the enterprise.
- (4) At the termination of the lease, i.e. on March 17, 1976, Asarco shall deliver up the premises to Terra Nova Properties Limited with all buildings, machinery, plant equipment and other improvements in, on or about the demised premises or in use in connection therewith in such manner that all such assets shall thereupon become the absolute possession of the lessor free and clear of any claim and without compensation or indemnity to Asarco.

Milling commenced in the fall of 1928 and was carried out at a rate of about 500 tons per day; in July 1931 the capacity of the mill was increased to 1200 tons

per day.

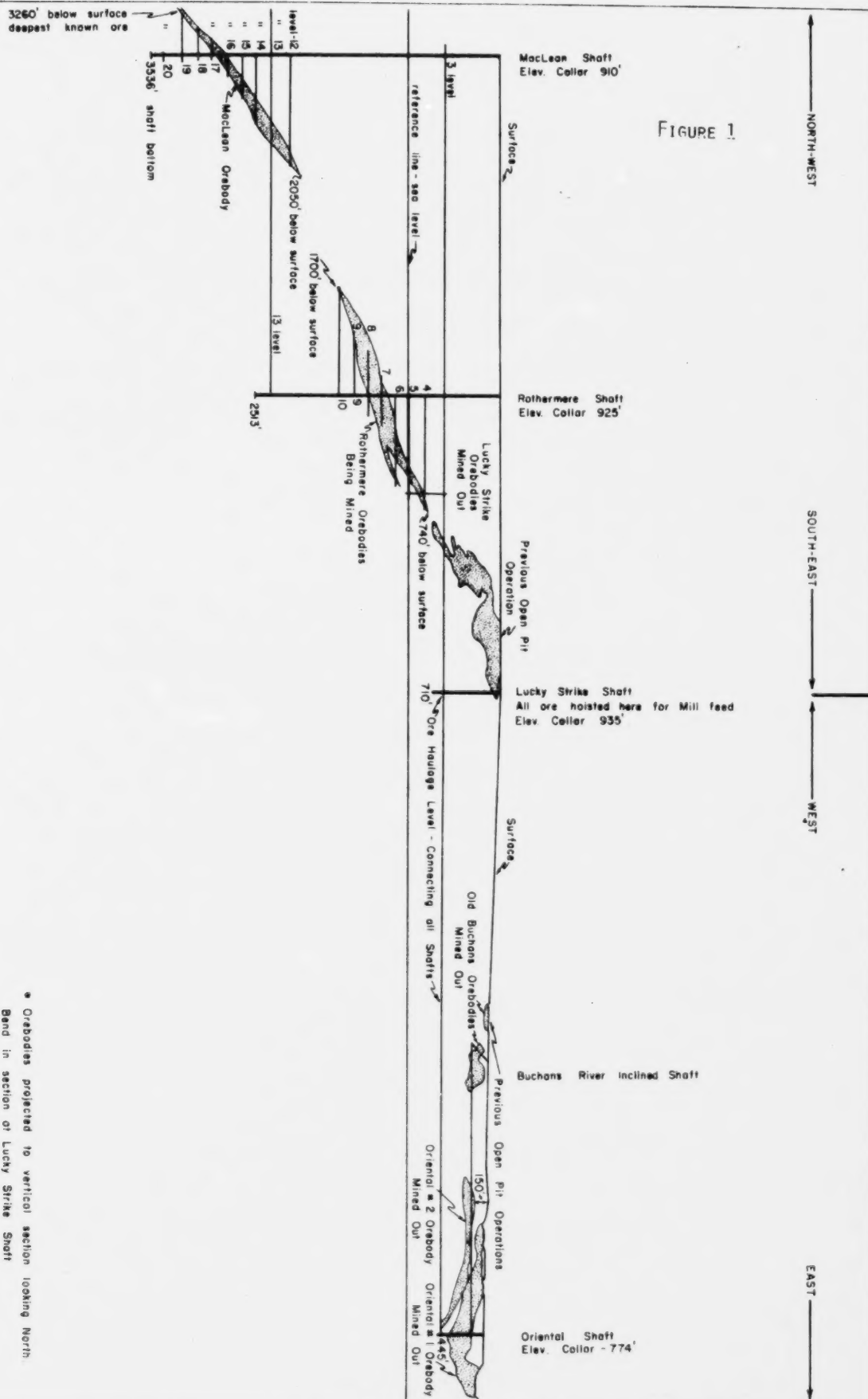
The first ore milled at Buchans came from the Lucky Strike Mine. This mine remained in production until 1958 although a low grade deposit, named the Engine House Orebody, situated near the shaft is currently being extracted. In 1935 the Oriental Mine began operations and continued producing until 1969. The original discovery of ore found at Old Buchans was not brought into production until 1943; it operated until 1954.

In 1948, when the ore reserves of both Lucky Strike and Oriental were severely depleted, another orebody was discovered west of the Lucky Strike and resulted in a new mine operation called the Rothermere Mine. Later a deposit located west of the Rothermere Mine and at a greater depth resulted in a separate mining operation called the MacLean Mine.

A composite vertical section in Figure I shows the shafts and mining areas in relation to each other.

Today about 70 percent of production comes from the MacLean Mine which was placed in operation in 1963, 20 percent comes from the Rothermere Mine which started production in 1950, and the remainder comes from the Engine House Orebody at the Lucky Strike Mine.

The main mining method now used at the MacLean and Rothermere Mines is square set extraction - a slow



and costly method whereby remnants of ore are removed using timber as a means of support. (Most of the mining that could be done by less costly methods, such as by cut and fill stoping and by surface extraction, has been almost completed). At the Rothermere (with a 2,512 foot shaft) final pillar extraction is now underway and mining is being carried out between the sixth and tenth levels. At the MacLean (with a 3,536 foot shaft) mining is in progress between the twelfth and nineteenth levels being mainly pillar extraction, but also some cut and fill stopes. Production from the Engine House Orebody is by long hole blasting of pillars left from the mining operation of the 1940's and 50's.

The crusher and mill are built around the Lucky Strike shaft and the lowest level of this mine is interconnected with all other mining operations. Ore is transferred from all mines to the Lucky Strike shaft and hoisted to the mill for processing.

The following schedules of the anticipated mine production and of the number of employees required for the remainder of the life of the Buchans underground mines were submitted to the Task Force by the General Manager of ASARCO Incorporated, Buchans Unit.

TABLE II - 1

RESERVES, PRODUCTION FORECAST AND ESTIMATED MANPOWER
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LIFE OF THE BUCHANS MINES¹

	RESERVES	PRODUCTION FORECAST				
	Jan. 1/76	1976	1977	1978	1979	Total
Lucky Strike (Engine House)	77,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	36,000
Rothermere	80,000	32,000	20,000	-	-	52,000
MacLean	<u>794,000</u>	<u>170,000</u>	<u>172,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>113,000</u>	<u>630,000</u>
Total	<u>951,000</u>	<u>220,000</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>113,000</u>	<u>718,000</u>

	ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
Lucky Strike (Engine House)	20	20	-	-
Rothermere	60	40	-	-
MacLean	<u>220</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>240</u>
Mine Total	300	290	265	240
Mill	35	33	30	25
Other ²	<u>255</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>135</u>
Total	<u>590</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>400</u>

In reviewing the production forecast and manpower estimate the following points are noted:

1. The production forecast indicates that the ore reserves currently known can keep the mines operating until the end of 1979, though at a declining rate of annual production. It should be noted, however, that

1. Estimated 1 January, 1976

2. Shop and surface facilities

ore reserves are reviewed and re-estimated by Asarco at the end of each year. Sections of the ore deleted from the reserves due to unstable ground or unsafe working conditions have been increasing to the extent that by the end of 1975, 147,000 tons of high grade ore have been discounted as not being recoverable. It is likely that this figure will increase as the last remnants of ore are being extracted. This would indicate that the closedown of the present operation may be anticipated at an earlier date than the 1979 figure shown in Table II - 1.

Similarly, the estimated manpower requirements also would have to be re-appraised as the present mining operations phases down.

2. The anticipated manpower requirements show a decrease each year for the remaining life of the operations. In 1976 and 1977 this decrease is expected to be absorbed through retirements and natural job turnover without layoffs. However, a noted decrease in employment will occur with the shut-down of actual mining operations in the Lucky Strike, (Engine House) and Rothermere Mines projected for the end of 1977. The mining crews from both these mines will be absorbed into the MacLean Mine work force. The support crew at Rothermere required for materials handling and maintenance will no longer be necessary. The Lucky Strike

facilities will be maintained for haulage and hoisting. Additional layoffs can be anticipated during 1979.

3. Anticipated production for the remaining years of the life of the Buchans mines is subject to change. The mining methods used at Buchans aim for 100 percent recovery, and until conditions are such that it becomes impossible to recover sections of the ore (and as noted above in point number one, this has recently been the case in Buchans) these sections are carried as reserves. In addition sections of ore are deleted when they become uneconomical (i.e. when the value of ore to be realized is less than the cost to develop and mine this ore).

It therefore, can be reasonably stated that based on present available information, the life of the present ore deposits being mined at Buchans would indicate a 1979 closedown and furthermore, due to the technical problems outlined above, the operation may terminate at an earlier date.

The Task Force therefore recommends that the Company be requested to report to the Minister of Mines and Energy by January 31, of each year its updated estimated reserves as of the end of the prior year and its updated production schedule for the remainder of the life of the mine.

NEW MINING AGREEMENT

There is one other factor which is quite important when analysing the estimated life of the present mining operation. As referred to earlier, the 1928 agreement between ASARCO Incorporated and the Price Company Limited (through its subsidiary Terra Nova Properties Limited) expired on 17 March, 1976.

The agreement delegates Asarco as managing agent of the mining operations and mineral exploration activities of the Price land lease. However, it is understood that the new agreement presently being negotiated will assign all exploration rights to Price with Asarco having responsibility for all mining activities.

Already Price have established a small exploration team in Buchans which is anticipated to increase over the next several years.

Notwithstanding the conditions of the new agreement it has been established that neither Price nor Asarco wish to retain responsibility for housing and administration of the Town. Accordingly, steps are being taken to incorporate the Company owned Town and to dispose of the majority of housing to occupants and/or to some form of housing authority.

Inasmuch as the new agreement is expected to reflect a positive outlook for Buchans and also a team approach with respect to the two companies future

involvement in exploration and mining, recent discussions were held with officials of Price and Asarco and confirm the following points:

1. Asarco has indicated that it wishes to maintain the present mill, albeit at a reduced level, after the 1979 closedown date.
2. The Price Company Limited has indicated that it will intensify its exploration program in the Buchans area in the near future.
3. Both companies have agreed in-principle to the gradual transition of the Town to an incorporated community. This, in effect, would relieve them of the heavy financial burden associated with administering the Town and upkeeping the houses. It will further enable both to concentrate efforts on mining related matters. Asarco, however, has also indicated that it will continue to hold onto the Staff House, and a block of housing presently used for management personnel.

Although at the time of writing this Report no new agreement has been signed, the Task Force concludes that both companies are optimistic regarding the future of Buchans as a mining town. It is important, therefore, that Government be made aware of the text of the new agreement and the specific roles of the two companies

at the earliest possible date.

FUTURE MINING PROSPECTS

During its investigations the Task Force has attempted to assess mining possibilities at Buchans and other areas outside of Buchans as such possibilities might effect the future viability of the Community of Buchans. It was agreed that in order to thoroughly examine future mining prospects in the area it would be necessary (a) to obtain an independent appraisal of past, current and proposed exploration programs at Buchans and the surrounding area including an assessment of the possible extension of known occurrences and deposits (other than the current operations); and (b) to obtain an independent assessment of the mineral potential of the Buchans area in light of recent geological and metallogenic theories and interpretations.

It was realized that the first of these studies could only be conducted with the full and complete cooperation of both Price and Asarco - in fact Asarco would be expected to permit the consultants to examine all its geological, metallurgical and feasibility report/studies that had been made since 1926. Both companies were contacted in this regard. Subsequently the General Manager of ASARCO Incorporated, Buchans Unit informed the Task Force that due to the confidential nature of

the information the Company could not grant approval for a consultant to have access to and use of all records that might be required for the proposed studies; a similar position was taken by the Price Company Limited who felt obligated as a silent partner to go along with Asarco's decision.

The Task Force notes that it is reasonable under the circumstances for Asarco and Price to withhold access to records they consider confidential. In view of the timing of the expiration of the agreement between Price and Asarco and the developments relating to the subsequent control of mining and mineral exploration rights, it was agreed that no action should be taken that would interfere with the negotiations which were underway. Therefore, the decision concerning an independent assessment of past, current and proposed mineral exploration would be subject to the conditions contained in the new agreement.

Based on information that has been available the Task Force has assessed the possibilities of developing the low grade ore located adjacent to the mill, of mining known deposits of limited tonnages and of reclaiming barite from mill tailings.

The General Manager of ASARCO Incorporated, Buchans Unit agreed to provide the geological information necessary for the second study - an assessment of the

potential for discovery of additional deposits in the general Buchans area. A comprehensive report entitled "Geology, Mineral Deposits and Mineral Potential of the Buchans Volcanic Belt" was submitted to the Task Force by Mr. B. F. Kean and Mr. J. C. Thurlow.¹

Kean and Thurlow conclude that the mineral potential of the "Buchans Volcanic Belt" is highly favourable in a general or regional sense. Areas with economic potential in the Buchans vicinity are essentially of three types:

- (1) Specific areas where careful re-evaluation of existing data is necessary to guide further exploration, e.g. Ore Horizon Sequence, Main Stockwork and other known prospects in the Buchans Group.
- (2) Specific areas in which some further exploration and research work is required before economic potential can be accurately assessed, e.g. Skidder Prospect, Clementine Prospect, and Clementine Footwall, Connel Option and Tulks Horizon, etc; and
- (3) Broad areas in which favourable environments exist for hosting mineral deposits but considerable work is required before

1. The Kean - Thurlow Report is contained in the Mining Sub-Committee Report

economic potential can be accurately assessed, e.g. Strides and Exploits Groups, Carboniferous rocks, and granites.

The region north of Red Indian Lake has undergone (and is currently undergoing) detailed geological studies. A favourable environment exists for zinc-lead-copper-silver-gold mineralization in the Buchans Group and in particular in the vicinity of the Skidder prospect and the sulphide boulder trains in the Stag Ridge and Lloyds River areas. Most of the area around the mining site has been thoroughly prospected and explored; however, a re-evaluation of existing data and interpretation is currently being carried out. Potential may exist for porphyry copper-molybdenum in the Feeder Granodiorite and the fluorite, tin and uranium etc. in the Topsails Granite. A favourable environment may also exist for uranium in the Carboniferous sandstones of this area.

The geology of the area lying south of Red Indian Lake is not as well known as the Buchans area and it is more difficult to accurately assess the mineral potential. The Tulks Hill and Victoria Mine prospects in felsic volcanic rocks and pyrite and traces of base metals in similar felsic volcanics in the Long Lake area indicate that the felsic volcanic rocks of this belt are a favourable prospecting ground for massive sulphide mineralization. Similarly potential may exist for porhpry copper and fluorite,

tin and uranium, etc. deposits related to granite bodies. The silurian sedimentary rocks may also be favourable for uranium.

The following section describes and delineates known small tonnage and/or low grade deposits which may be developed in the Buchans area after 1979. The development of these deposits, is contingent upon intensive exploration activity on the part of the Price Company Limited, Mineral Resources Division. As previously mentioned, however, the Price Company Limited has expressed a determined and optimistic attitude towards the eventual development of some of these deposits.

The deposits are delineated by location, that is, whether they are located to the north or south of Red Indian Lake. A summary table, Table II-2 is included and describes the deposits in geological terms.

SMALL TONNAGE AND/OR LOW GRADE DEPOSITS¹ - SOUTH OF RED INDIAN LAKE

Great Burnt Lake Deposit

The Great Burnt Lake Deposit is located approximately 60 miles southeast of Buchans. It has proven reserves of 1,000,000 tons of copper bearing ore and is the largest known deposit south of Red Indian Lake.

In examining the prospects in the Buchans area, the Task Force originally adopted the view that the Great

1. This ore is low grade in relation to the high grade ore presently being mined in Buchans.

Burnt Lake Deposit if developed would be outside the sphere of influence of Buchans. The main problem associated with its development are those of access to the deposit and the absence of a suitable processing facility.

However, the Task Force was informed by officials of Price and Asarco that if developed (after further exploration, of course), the ore could be trucked to Buchans and processed at the present mill. The companies have stated that the approximate cost of an access road would be one and a half million dollars. The alternative would be to construct a new mill on site at a cost of \$10,000 - \$15,000 per ton of milling capacity. This cost alone would make the operation sub-economic.

Based on the information provided by the Companies, the Task Force believes that the prospects for the eventual development of the Great Burnt Lake deposit are good. Subject to the future discovery of larger ore bodies in the area, the Task Force believes that it will be necessary to construct a gravel road from Buchans to Great Burnt Lake.

This road would enable miners from Buchans to commute to the Great Burnt Lake area and would also enable the processing of the ore to be undertaken at the present mill, thus ensuring continued employment.

TABLE II-2¹

SUMMARY OF MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE BUCHANAN AREA

North and South of Red Indian Lake

Deposit	Past Production Reserves (Jan 1, 1975) Total Tonnage	Grade	Comments
Great Burnt Lake ²	1,000,000	Pyrrhotite- pyrite -copper 2.9% Copper	The largest of all known prospects south of Red Indian Lake. Stratabound, volcanogenic massive and disseminated sulphide deposits and probably remobilized in part. It is a steeply dipping, south plunging (35°), lenticular body, open at depth. There is a low-grade, disseminated copper zone 150 meters northeast of main zone. Andesitic tuffs and siliceous siltstones and tuffs are the predominant lithologies.
South Pond ²	300,000	Pyrrhotite- pyrite-copper 1.3% Copper	Similar to Great Burnt Lake prospect. Shallow plunging to south (15°)
Tulks Hill ²	800,000	Zinc-Lead-Copper Pyrite(tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, trace gold and silver) 5.6% Zinc 2% Lead 1.3% Copper	Three tabular bodies pinching out along strike and down dip. Four mineralized horizons of mainly pyrite and banded disseminated sulphides pass laterally into near heavily mineralized zones of massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. The mineralization occurs within felsic and sericitic tuffs and breccias. Andesitic tuffs and minor sedimentary rocks occur in close proximity.
Victoria Mine	Low Tonnage	Pyrite-Copper (minor Lead-Zinc) Copper (up to 10%) Lead-Zinc less than 3%	Bedded, stratabound volcanogenic massive sulphides occurring in close spatial association with felsic tuffs that are interbedded with intermediate flows, pyroclastics. Four exploration shafts: Three at main prospect with ore thickness 2 to 5 feet and grades from 5-10% Cu; One at Brook prospect with ore thickness 1 to 5 feet and copper grades of about 5%

TABLE II 2 (Continued)

Deposits	Past Production Resources (Jan. 1, 1975) Total Tonnage	Grade	Comments
Mudhole Orebody	Small Tonnage, Figures Not Available	High Grade	Stratiform high grade syngenetic sulphide associated with dacitic tuffs of the Intermediate Footwall. No associated stockwork mineralization. Only two drill core intersections.
Little Sandy Deposit	Small Tonnage figures not available	Low-medium grade	Stratiform pyritic copper mineralization as open space filling within altered intermediate to rhyolitic breccias of the uppermost Buchans Group. Probably a result of near-syngenetic fumarolic activity
Sandfill Deposit	Small tonnage no figures available (Small)	Medium grade	Mechanically transported sulphides within debris flows of "ore horizon sequence" at 1000 feet depth. Source may be Oriental #1 or an undiscovered massive sulphide
East Branch Deposit	—	Low grade	Mechanically transported ore. A single six foot drill intersection at 1800 feet depth. Source may be Oriental #1 or an undiscovered massive depth
Connel Option Deposit	Small tonnage	Very high grade	Very small (700 feet long, average 6 inches wide, maximum width 2 feet) sub-economic distal massive sulphide within Footwall Arkose Formation. No associated stockwork. Intimately related to thin dacitic ash horizon and grey chert within sequence of thinly bedded sediments. Open at depth beyond 180 feet

1. Source: Mining Sub-Committee Report; pgs. 31-35
2. These are proven or probable reserves

TABLE II-2 (Continued)

Deposits	Past Production Reserves (Jan. 1, 1975) Total Tonnage	Grade	Comments
Maclean Orebody	2,721,205 <u>1,053,900</u> 3,775,105	13.50% Zinc 7.46% Lead 1.13% Copper 3.84 oz/T Silver 0.028 oz/T Gold	Mainly transported ores derived from Lucky Strike. Contains abundant lithic and barite fragments. No directly associated stockwork mineralization. Tabular shaped and elongate in direction of debris flow. Occur in paleotopographic depressions associated with pyritic siltstones, "barren" heterolithic breccia-conglomerate and granite-bearing breccia-conglomerate. Maclean provides the bulk of present production.
Rothermere Orebody	3,359,652 <u>180,000</u> 3,539,652	12.74% Zinc 7.73% Lead 1.17% Copper 3.92 oz/T Gold	
Engine House Orebody	186,204 <u>96,700</u> 282,904	4.96% Zinc 1.70% Lead 1.50% Copper 0.73% oz/T Silver 0.014 oz/T Gold	Largest stockwork orebody, entirely within the Intermediate Footwall. Apparently feeds no massive sulphide. Associated with intense silicification and chloritization of host rocks. Grade is lower than massive sulphide deposits, except for copper. Supplies approximately 10% of present production.
Clementine ² Deposit	(400,000)	Low-medium grade 4.9% Zinc 2.6% Lead 0.3% Copper	Entirely transported sulphides within "ore horizon sequence" at 1000 feet depth. Consists of approximately 15% high grade ore fragments within heterolithic debris flows. Occurs above Lucky Strike horizon. No associated stockwork mineralization. No known source for ore fragments.
Skidder ² Deposit	(300,000)	Low-medium grade 2.33% Copper 1.95% Zinc	A small, stratiform massive sulphide deposit underlain by pyritic and siliceous stockwork. Associated with jasper chert within basalts of the Red Indian Formation. Ore mineralogy essentially pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite. Diamond drilling in progress.

In the immediate vicinity of the Great Burnt Lake deposit the South Pond deposit can be found. This deposit has known reserves of 300,000 tons of copper bearing ore. If at all possible, this deposit should be developed in conjunction with the Great Burnt Lake Deposit.

Tulks Hill Deposit

The Tulks Hill deposit is located approximately 25 miles southwest of Buchans and has proven reserves of 800,000 tons of lead, zinc and copper bearing ore. The Task Force believes that the development of this deposit looks favourable and encourages the companies and government to intensify exploration activity in this area.

Victoria Deposit

The Victoria Deposit is located approximately 9 miles southeast of Buchans and consists of low tonnage lead, zinc and copper deposits. While it does not consist of a substantial amount of known or proven reserves, the Task Force believes, as in the case with Tulks Hill that the deposit is located in a favourable mineral area and thus encourages further intensive exploration.

SMALL TONNAGE AND/OR LOW GRADE DEPOSITS - NORTH OF RED
INDIAN LAKE

Clementine Deposit

The Clementine Deposit is located approximately 3 miles west of Buchans and consists of 400,000 tons proven reserves of medium grade lead, zinc, and copper bearing ore. The Task Force believes that this deposit could be developed economically but again only after intensive exploration.

Skidder Deposit

The Skidder Deposit is located 8 miles southwest of Buchans and consists of 300,000 tons of proven reserves of medium grade zinc and copper bearing ore. The Task Force believes that this deposit could eventually become economically viable as it is located in a favourable environment for zinc, lead, copper, gold and silver mineralization.

Mudhole Orebody

The Mudhole Orebody is situated quite near the Old Buchans Orebody approximately one mile Northeast of the mill. The actual number of tons contained in the deposit have not been determined; however, the deposit is fairly small. The ore associated with this deposit is

very highgrade and is sulphide oriented.

Little Sandy Deposit

The Little Sandy Deposit is located approximately 9 miles east of the Community.

The number of tons in this deposit are, again, not known; however, the deposit is small. The ore associated with this deposit is medium grade and consists of copper.

Sandfill Deposit

The Sandfill Deposit is located approximately 2 miles northeast of the community. The amount of reserves in this deposit have not been determined; however, it is small. The ore is medium grade and consists of minerals in the sulphide group.

East Branch Deposit

The East Branch Deposit is located approximately 3 miles northeast of Buchans. The tonnage of this deposit is very small and consists of low grade ore of the sulphide group.

Connel Option Deposit

The Connel Option Deposit is located 12 miles east of Buchans. The deposit has a small tonnage but

is very high grade. It is a massive sulphide deposit which according to geologists is very poorly understood.

The Task Force wishes to make a number of important points concerning the possible development of some of these known deposits. They are as follows:

- (1) Exploration, and
- (2) Access to the deposits.

EXPLORATION

Further intensive exploration will be required on the deposits listed in this Chapter. In this regard, it should be emphasized that the Price Company Limited will be expanding its exploration program in the Buchans area.

ACCESS TO THE DEPOSITS

Access of these deposits is viewed to be crucial as the cost to construct new milling facilities on site would most likely render a mining prospect sub-economic. It is vital, therefore, that adequate access be provided to those deposits that could be developed economically.

BARITE

Barite is an important accessory mineral contained in the Buchans ore deposits. It has been estimated that

3,000,000 tons of barite can be recovered from mine tailings fed into Red Indian Lake prior to 1965. Over and above this estimate, it is also probable to recover approximately 350,000 tons of barite from mine tailings which have been pumped into "settling ponds" in the Buchans area since that date.

Extensive studies have been undertaken on various occasions regarding the feasibility of producing barite in Buchans. These studies have determined that the production of barite is uneconomical. However, the Task Force is of the opinion that based on recent information regarding increased exploration activity in the offshore petroleum and gas industry, especially on the Labrador Coast, the Grand Banks, the North Sea, and the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, the production of barite may become economical. Other factors that will effect its successful development will be the environmental aspects and packaging and transporting the final product.

The prospective employment opportunities which could be realized from the production of barite in Buchans are, however, relatively low. It is estimated that a barite milling operation would employ between 10 - 12 people. In addition, the recovery process and transportation to the mill would provide an undetermined

number of jobs. This is not to say, however that a barite operation could not have a stabilizing effect on the local labour market. It would undoubtedly produce spin-off effects in the service sector, especially in trucking or transportation.

In conclusion, it must be stated that a major problem which will be experienced regarding the production of barite in Buchans, will be the absence of a processing facility. The present mill in Buchans may be unable to process barite for two significant reasons:

1. The facility may probably be used by Asarco after 1979 in the processing of ore which could emanate from small tonnage and low-grade deposits.
2. Even if the existing mill were available, major modifications costing a substantial amount of money would be required to facilitate the processing of barite.

It has been made clear, however, that the present companies would prefer to recover and produce barite themselves, if it is to be done, rather than have a third party involved.

SUMMARY

In summary it can be stated that the life of the present mining operation will not extend beyond

1979, and as stated previously in this section, the present mines may closedown before this date.

However, there remains several exciting and, as yet, undetermined development possibilities. These are, of course, the possible development of the known deposits which occur in the area and the possible development of barite which is presently in high world demand.

As a result of these development possibilities and coupled with the intensive exploration activity which will be undertaken by the Price Company Limited, the Task Force believes that the Community of Buchans, in all probability still will have a thriving mining sector after the year 1979.



CHAPTER III

THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE CLOSEDOWN OF PRESENT MINING ACTIVITIES

ON THE PEOPLE

The loss of regular and assured employment for a high percentage of the workforce will be the major effect felt by the closedown of the current mining operations in Buchans and this Chapter of the Task Force Report will attempt to assess its probable impact. This can only be done by assuming a complete closedown of Asarco mining operations and treating all jobs that result from future smaller scale mining activities, exploration and caretaking and maintenance of equipment as new jobs. These will be considered in Chapter IV.

The direct and obvious effect of the termination of the present mining activity at Buchans would be the loss of approximately 580 jobs representing an annual payroll of about 6.6 million dollars. In addition to direct income there are many fringe benefits available to Asarco employees and these benefits have an annual value in excess of 2 million dollars. The more important items are:

- Subsidized housing rents
- Subsidized meals and lodging for transient workers
- Free municipal services
- Subsidized recreation



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The direct and obvious effect of the termination of the present mining activity at Buchans would be the loss of approximately 580 jobs representing an annual payroll of about 6.6 million dollars. In addition to direct income there are many fringe benefits available to Asarco employees and these benefits have an annual value in excess of 2 million dollars. The more important items are:

- Subsidized housing rents
- Subsidized meals and lodging for transient workers
- Free municipal services
- Subsidized recreation

- Canada Pension Plan
- Unemployment Insurance
- Workmen's Compensation
- Security and Severance Plan
- Retirement Annuity Plan
- Health and Accident Insurance
- Group Life Insurance
- Permanent and Total Disability Plan.

Some of these benefits would be lost to Asarco employees although in varying degrees depending on individual employee status. Other benefits would of course act to cushion the loss in the short term. The first four items refer to housing and town services. The next three items are normal statutory employee benefits. The important features of the remaining items are as follows:

Security and Severance Plan

Funding - by Asarco

Eligibility - all Union employees laid off as a result of permanent shutdown, take normal retirement, take a permanent total disability retirement or dies.

Benefit - one hundred dollars per year of service

Staff employees are not included.

Retirement Annuity Plan

There are two plans covering two general groupings,
Union and Staff:

1. Union Plan

Funding - by Asarco

Eligibility - Ten years continuous service

Normal retirement age - 65

Benefit at normal retirement - six dollars (\$6.00)
per year per month of
continuous service -
effective March 1, 1976.

- seven dollars and fifty
cents (\$7.50)-effective
March 1, 1977.

Early Retirement - age 65 with Company consent

Benefit at Early Retirement - credited benefit less
actuarial discount

Vested Deferred Benefit - applicable at age 40 and
with 15 years continuous
service to terminated employ-
ees.

Amount of Benefit - equal to amount credited at date
of termination. Payable at age 65.

2. Staff Plan

Funding - by Asarco (100% since 1968)

Eligibility - one year service

Normal Retirement age - 65

Normal Retirement Benefit: For service after May, 1, 1968,
1½% of final salary rate time
months of service less C.P.P. and
old age security benefit deduct-
ion which will not exceed 50%
of the primary benefit.

For past service, as a contributor;

1. \$3.00 plus 1½% of the excess, if any, over the
first \$400 of final salary rate (but not less
than \$5.00) multiplied by the number of months
of continuous service as a contributor,

2. \$2.50 plus $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the excess, if any, over the first \$400 of final salary rate (but not less than \$5.00) multiplied by the number of months of continuous service prior to May 1, 1968, as a non-contributor, plus
3. One third of the accrued contributory benefits for periods as a contributor through April 30, 1968.

For past service, as a non-contributor;

1. The greater of \$5.00 per month times the number of months of continuous service or \$2.50 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the excess of \$400 a month of the final salary rate times months of service.

Early Retirement - age 62 with 20 years service

Early Retirement Benefit - no deduction

Earliest Retirement - age 55 with 20 years service

Early Retirement Benefit - discounted by .33% per each full month retirement date precedes age 65.

Vested Deferred Benefit - applicable at age 45 and with 10 years service.

Health and Accident Insurance

Funding - Asarco

Eligibility - 3 months service, all employees

Benefit - \$90 per week for 26 weeks, effective March, 1976

\$100 per week for 26 weeks, effective March, 1977

Group Life Insurance

Funding - Asarco

Eligibility - 1 year of service, all employees

Death Benefit and AD&D - Union employees - \$8,000 effective March 1, 1976

\$10,000 effective March 1, 1977

Non-occupational loss of limb Benefit- Union employees

\$4,000 effective March 1, 1976

\$5,000 effective March 1, 1977

Death Benefit - Staff Employees- equal to annual
compensation

Permanent and Total Disability Plan

Funding - Asarco

Eligibility - Union employees with 10 years service

Benefit - \$100 per month

The present population of Buchans is approximately 2,500 all living in family homes with an average of approximately five persons per household. There are also about 108 persons living in collective accommodation such as staff houses, bunkhouses and communal residences. There are also 51 employed in the Community who live elsewhere in the region.

These figures and the statistics contained in the tables included in the Report will be used in conjunction with a number of assumptions to estimate the probable effect to the residents of Buchans of the loss of some 580 jobs. The results can only be expressed in numbers which may be misleading if it is not recognized that no absolute predictions can possibly be made, but that it is the scale of the probable effect that will be important to understand.

The population growth of Buchans, which has been static for the past fifteen years, must with the reduction of available jobs, decline. The speed and extent of the declination will depend on the manner in which the present mining operations close down, the availability of new jobs and whether or not these are within commuting distance of Buchans.

There is every indication that the existing mining operation will close down within the next three years and that most of the present jobs, at least 80%, will continue in existence until the closedown occurs.

It is assumed that the single residents and younger heads of households will be the most likely to seek employment in the mining industry elsewhere and that the older heads of households will be most likely to seek alternative employment within Buchans or the region. The transient workers, those living in the staff and bunkhouses, are expected to return to their own homes or to seek employment elsewhere.

Apart from the direct employees of Asarco, there are others who are employed in direct support of the mining activities whose jobs will disappear when the mine closes. These are in the main the 13 catering staff for the bunkhouses, of whom 4 are heads of households residing in Buchans.

Table III-1 lists all the employees in Buchans by their occupation and residential address and indicates that there are currently 739 persons employed, of whom 580 are heads of households living in Buchans, 108 are transient workers or have homes elsewhere, and 51 live outside the Community but within the region.

TABLE III-1

ALL EMPLOYEES IN BUCHANS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY ADDRESS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUP. CODE (4 digits =110)	ADDRESS		
		Household Buchans	Household Collective	Region
Manager - Owner	0117	3		
Saleslady	0124	3		
Labourer (General)	0219	1		
Postmaster	1115	1		
Town Clerk	1119	1		
Hospital Administrator	1130	1		
Director, Social Work	1132	1		
Principal (Education)	1133	4		
Manager, Bank	1135	2		
Manager, Merchandise Purchasing	1141	6		
Manager, Food & Beverage	1142	1		
Manager, Administration	1149	5		
Accountant	1171	3		
Geologist	2212	1		
Geological Technologist	2217	3		
Civil Engineer, General	2143	1		
Soil Engineer	2214	1		
Mining Engineer	2153	1		
Geological Engineer	2159	4		
Surveyor	2161	7		
Draughtsman, Mechanical	2163	2		

TABLE III-1 (Con't)
ALL EMPLOYEES IN BUCHANS
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY ADDRESS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUP. CODE (4 digits =110)	ADDRESS		
		Household Buchans	Household Collective	Region
Geological-Engineering Technician	2165	2		
Librarian	2351	1		
Elementary School Teacher	2731	9	14	
Secondary School Teacher	2733	9	3	
Elementary School Teacher	3131	4	3	
Nursing Assistant	3134	5	1	
Radiotherapy Technician	3155		1	
Medical-Laboratory Technician	3156	2		
Secretary	4111	6		
Automatic-Typewriter Operator	4113	7		
Bookkeeper	4131	10		
Cashier, Customer Service	4133	2		
Receiving Clerk	4153	1		
Storeman	4155	5		
Weigher, Railway Car	4157	1		
Receptionist	4171	1		
Mail Sorter	4173	2		
Delivery Boy	4177	1		
Office Boy	4179	1		
Clerk, Customer Service	4191	1		

TABLE III-1 (con't)

ALL EMPLOYEES IN BUCHANS
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY ADDRESS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUP. CODE (4 digits =110)	ADDRESS		
		Household Buchans	Household Collective	Region
Clerk, General Office	4197	7		
Order Clerk	4199	6		
Departmental Supervisor, Supermarket	5130	7		
Sales Clerk	5137	4		
Service Station Attendant	5145	5		
Fire Chief	6111	1		
Policeman	6112	2		
Security Guard	6115	3		
Supervisor, Chefs & Cooks	6120	1		
Cook	6121	6		
Bartender	6123	6		
Hostess, Restaurant or Coffee Shop	6125	6		
Chambermaid	6133	2	1	
Barber	6143	2		
Laundryman	6161	2		
Janitor	6191	2	2	
Kitchen Helper	6193	7		
Foreman, Labourers and other Elemental Workers (mining and quarrying)	7710	16		

TABLE III-1 (con't)

ALL EMPLOYEES IN BUCHANSOCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY ADDRESS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUP. CODE (4 digits =110)	ADDRESS		
		Household Buchans	Household Collective	Region
Blaster	7715	1		
Cageman	7717	15	1	
Oil-Pipe Inspector	7719	140	48	27
Grinding & Classifier Tender	8111	8	1	
Flotation-Cell Tender	8113	6		
Other Inspectign, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations	8146	4	1	
Labourer - All-round	8148	11	7	1
Filter Operator	8163	3		
Reagent Mixer	8179	1		
Meat Cutter	8215	3		
Meat Packager	8228	1		
Labourer, Wood Preserving Plant	8238	2		
Chippman	8239	2		
Other Foremen, Metal Machinery Occupations	8310	2		
Machinist, General	8313	4		
Forge Helper	8331	2		
Sheet-Metal Worker	8333	2		
Welder Set-up Man	8335	4		
Fitter Helper	8339	14	1	

TABLE III-1 (con't)

ALL EMPLOYEES IN BUCHANS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY ADDRESS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUP. CODE (4 digits =110)	ADDRESS		
		Household Buchans	Household Collective	Region
Jigsaw Operator	8353	1		3
Frame-Table Operator	8359	1		
Bit-Sharpener Tender	8393	2		
Other Foremen, Electrical and Electronic Occupations	8530	2		
Other Foremen, Mechanics and Repairmen	8580	1		
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	8581	7		
Millwright	8584	7	1	
Pump Repairman	8589	13	1	
Trophy Assembler (crafts)	8591	4		
Heavy Equipment Operator	8711	5	1	
Track Repairman	8715	3		6
Lineman	8731	2		
Electrician	8733	15		
Communications-Equipment Man	8735	1		
Cable Splicer	8739			
Foreman, Labourers and Other Elemental Workers (Construc- tion)	8780	9		
Carpenter (Construction)	8781	5	3	
Painter (Construction)	8785	4	3	
Pipefitting & Plumbing	8791	7	2	

TABLE III-1 (con't)

ALL EMPLOYEES IN BUCHANS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY ADDRESS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUP. CODE (4 digits =110)	ADDRESS		
		Household Buchans	Household Collective	Region
Maintenance Man, Factory or Mill	8799	2		
Brakeman, Road Freight (rail trans.)	9133		1	1
Truck Driver General	9175	11	1	4
Donkey-Engine Brakeman	9193	24	9	3
Hoist Operator	9311	12	1	
Industrial-Truck Operator	9315		1	
Foreman, Stationary (engine and Auxiliary Equipment Operating Occupations)	9530	1		
Hydro-Electric Station Operator	9531	2		
Stationary Engineer, General	9533	4		
Pump-Station Operator	9535	2		
		580	108	51
		78.5%	14.6%	6.9%

Of the 739 employed in Buchans, 578 work directly for Asarco. Table III-2, contained on the following page, lists all Asarco employees by their occupation and also indicates those who are heads of households, living in either the Community or the staff and bunkhouses.

Table III-3 shows the number of Asarco employees who are heads of households living in Buchans, and also gives the age group and salary of all employees.

TABLE III-2

ASARCO EMPLOYEES: List of Occupational Groups of Heads of Households and Others with Numbers Employed (Heads of Households include those in Bunkhouses)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NO. EMPLOYED		
	TOTAL	HEADS	OTHER
1. Director, Social Worker	1	1	-
2. Personnel Manager	1	1	-
3. Manager, Administration	2	2	1
4. Accountant	2	2	1
5. Geologist	2	1	1
6. Geological Technologist	3	2	1
7. Civil Engineer, General	1	1	-
8. Soil Engineer	1	1	-
9. Mining Engineer	1	-	1
10. Geological Engineer	2	2	-
11. Surveyor	7	6	1
12. Draughtsman, Mechanical	2	2	-
13. Geological - Engineering Technician	2	2	-

TABLE III-2 (con't)

ASAROC EMPLOYEES: List of Occupational Groups of Heads of Households and Others with Numbers Employed (Heads of Households include those in Bunkhouses)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NO. EMPLOYED		
	TOTAL	HEADS	OTHER
14. Librarian	1	1	-
15. Secretary	6	2	4
16. Automatic - Typewriter Operator	5	-	5
17. Bookkeeper	8	5	3
18. Receiving Clerk	1	1	-
19. Storeman	4	4	-
20. Weigher, Railway Car	1	1	-
21. Receptionist	1	-	1
22. Office Boy	1	-	1
23. Clerk, General Office	6	2	4
24. Order Clerk	7	4	3
25. Fire Chief	1	1	-
26. Security Guard	4	2	2

TABLE III-2 (con't)

ASARCO EMPLOYEES: List of Occupational Groups of Heads of Households and Others with Numbers Employed (Heads of Households include those in Bunkhouses)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NO. EMPLOYED		
	TOTAL	HEADS	OTHER
27. Cook	2	1	1
28. Chambermaid	2	-	2
29. Laundryman	2	1	1
30. Foreman, Labourers & Other Elemental Workers (mining and quarrying).	16	16	-
31. Blaster	1	-	1
32. Cageman	16	15	1
33. Oil-Pipe Inspector	215	135	80
34. Grinding & Classifier Tender	9	7	2
35. Flotation-Cell Tender	6	6	-
36. Other Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations	5	4	1
37. Labourer - All-round (non ferrous metal) Metal Processing	19	6	13
38. Filter Operator	3	2	1
39. Reagent Mixer	1	1	-

TABLE III-2 (con't)

ASARCO EMPLOYEES: List of Occupational Groups of Heads of Households and Others with Numbers Employed (Heads of Households include those in Bunkhouses)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NO. EMPLOYED		
	TOTAL	HEADS	OTHER
40. Meat Cutter	1	1	-
41. Labourer, Wood Preserving Plant	2	1	1
42. Chippman	2	-	2
43. Other Foremen, Metal Machinery Occupations	2	2	-
44. Machinist, General	4	4	-
45. Forge Helper	2	2	-
46. Sheet-Metal Worker	2	1	1
47. Welder Set-Up Man	4	4	-
48. Filter Helper	15	14	1
49. Jigsaw Operator	4	1	3
50. Frame-Table Operator	1	1	-
51. Bit-Sharpener Operator	2	2	-
52. Other Foremen, Electrical & Electronic Operators	2	2	-

TABLE III-2 (con't)

ASARCO EMPLOYEES: List of Occupational Groups of Heads of Households and Others with Numbers Employed (Heads of Households include those in Bunkhouses)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NO. EMPLOYED		
	TOTAL	HEADS	OTHER
53. Other Foremen, Mechanics & Repairmen 8580	1	1	-
54. Motor Vehicle Mechanic 8581	4	3	1
55. Millwright 8584	8	7	1
56. Pump Repairman 8589	14	12	2
57. Heavy Equipment Operator 8711	5	4	1
58. Track Repairman 8715	9	4	5
59. Electrician 8733	15	14	1
60. Foreman, Labourers & Other Elemental Workers (const) 8780	9	9	-
61. Carpenter (construction) 8781	8	5	3
62. Painter (construction) 8785	7	4	3
63. Plumber (construction) 8791	9	6	3
64. Maintenance Man, Factory or Mill 8799	2	-	2
65. Freight Dispatcher 9113	1	1	-
66. Yard Engineer (railway) 9131	3	3	-

TABLE III-2 (con't)

ASARCO EMPLOYEES: List of Occupational Groups of Heads of Households and Others with Numbers Employed (Heads of Households include those in Bunkhouses)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NO. EMPLOYED		
	TOTAL	HEADS	OTHER
67. Brakeman, Road Freight (rail trans)	2	1	1
68. Truck Driver General	11	7	4
69. Donkey-Engine Brakeman	36	17	19
70. Hoist Operator	13	12	1
71. Industrial-Truck Operator	1	-	1
72. Foreman, Stationary Engine and Auxiliary Equipment Operating Occupations	1	1	-
73. Stationary Engineer	4	4	-
74. Pump-Station Operator	2	1	1
TOTALS	578	391	187

TABLE III-3

ASARCO EMPLOYEES

INCOME CLASS	TOTAL EMPLOYED				HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS ¹				OTHER ²			
	Under 24	25-44	45-64	65+	Under 24	25-44	45-64	65+	Under 24	25-44	45-64	65+
Under 4,000	21	15	6	1	1	4	2	-	20	11	4	1
4,000 - 4,999	7	5	4	-	-	5	3	-	7	-	1	-
5,000 - 5,999	12	9	2	-	6	5	1	-	6	4	1	-
6,000 - 6,999	7	11	6	-	1	5	2	-	6	6	4	-
7,000 - 7,999	7	19	15	-	1	6	9	-	6	13	6	-
8,000 - 8,999	13	38	28	-	3	21	17	2	10	17	9	-
9,000 - 9,999	7	54	40	1	4	20	7	-	3	34	33	1
10,000 - 10,999	3	40	39	1	2	29	32	1	1	11	7	-
11,000 - 11,999	2	31	21	-	-	24	21	-	-	2	-	-
12,000 - 12,999	-	14	14	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
13,000 - 13,999	-	7	2	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
14,000 - 14,999	-	2	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
15,000 and Over	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
N.A.	-	18	46	-	-	12	46	-	-	6	-	-
	79	263	231	5	17	168	190	4	62	95	41	1

1. Heads of Households residing in private dwellings in Buchans.

2. Includes all those who are not heads of households and/or who live in collective dwellings in Buchans or in the region.

There are 379 families in Buchans, the heads of household of which work directly for Asarco (Table III-3) and 12 (Table III-2) live in staff houses. The remaining 187 employees live in the bunkhouses and in the region. It is known that 88 live in the staff and bunk houses; it is assumed that all 51 regional residents work for Asarco and that the remaining 48 are single persons living in family houses.

There are a number of Asarco employees, or more correctly a number of specific jobs, that provide direct services to the Town rather than the mining operation. These are set out in three categories, Municipal Services, Housing, and Recreation, and are listed in Table III-4 which also shows the age groups and residence of personnel covering or usually assigned to those positions. There are 9 providing Municipal Services, 14 Housing, and 4 Recreational, making a total of 27, of whom 20 are resident heads of households.

ASARCO EMPLOYEES-TOWN SERVICES

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Carpenters & Painters

(Houses)

Under 20

20-24 1

25-44 3

4

45-64 1

65+

Plumbers

(Houses)

Under 20

20-24 1

25-44 1

45-64

65+

Electricians

(Houses)

Under 20

20-24 1

25-44 1

45-64

65+

Supervisory

(Houses)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64 1

65+

Pipefitter

(Municipal Services)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64 1

65+

Sub-Total 11

4

ASARCO EMPLOYEES-TOWN SERVICES

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Equipment Operators

(Municipal Operators)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

2

Labourers

(Municipal Operators)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

2

Fire Chief & Clerk

(Municipal Services)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

1

Sports Director

(Recreation)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

1

Boys Club Director & Librarian (Recreation)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

1

TOTALS

2

20

1

4

(27)

The closedown of the present mining activities in Buchans will result in the closing of the bunkhouses and the loss of jobs to persons living in the region, neither of which will materially affect the Community.

The single people living with their families in the Town will be the most likely to find employment elsewhere, followed by the younger heads of households and their families, while those over 45 years old will probably neither be prepared nor able to relocate. This would result in the following situation occurring:

	<u>JOBS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Present Population of Buchans (including transient workers)		2,600
Present Work Force	739	
Asarco Work Force	578	
Work Force in direct support of Asarco	13	
Work Force in service industries and supporting community as a whole	148	
Work Force directly affected by the closedown of mining activities	591	
Loss of Transient Workers of Asarco(100)	491	2,500
Loss of Transient Workers in direct support of Asarco (7)	484	2,493
Loss of Regional Workers (51)	433	
Possible relocation of single resid- ent workers (48)	385	2,445
Possible relocation of family heads under age 45 (185)	200	1,520
Possible retirement of family heads sixty years old & over in 1976 (48)	152	
Remaining Work Force	152	

It appears likely, therefore, that Buchans could be reduced to a population of about 1,500 with a work force of about 300 and a labour force of 375 when those currently unemployed are added, and that only about 150 of those are not now directly or indirectly employees of Asarco.

There will however, be a need to continue most or all of the present work carried out by Asarco in support of Municipal, Housing and Recreational services. This will provide about 25 more jobs in the service industries.

The existing service industries are listed in Table III-5, which also shows the number, age group, marital status, and residential address of employees. Of the 148 listed¹, the largest number is employed in the hospital and schools, 66 in all, of whom 18 could be considered to be transient employees and live in collective residences. It is impossible to calculate the possible reduction in the work-force of the service group that would be brought about by a reduction in the size of the Community.

1. Includes the 13 employees of the caterers.

TABLE III-5
NON-ASARCO EMPLOYEES

136.

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>Buchans Hospital</u>						(Medical Services)						
Under 20						2						
20-24	1	4	1	1								
25-44				11		2						
45-64			1	3		1						
65+												
<u>Integrated School</u>						(Educational Services)						
Under 20												
20-24	1		2	1		1	3					
25-44			9	3		2	3					
45-64												
65+												
<u>Roman Catholic School</u>						(Educational Services)						
Under 20												
20-24				2			5					
25-44			1	1		1	1					
45-64		1		1			1					
65+												
<u>Royal Stores</u>						(Retail Outlet)						
Under 20	4	1										
20-24	1											
25-44	1	1		3								
45-64	1		1									
65+												
<u>Crawley & McCracken</u>						(Food Services - Catering)						
Under 20	1	1										
20-24			1									
25-44		1	3	1								
45-64		1		1		1	1					
65+						1						
Sub-Total	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>28</u>		<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>					

NON-ASARCO EMPLOYEES

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Food Center

(Retail Outlet)

Under 20				
20-24	4		1	
25-44		1	2	
45-64			2	
65+				

Fowlow & Son

(Retail Outlet)

Under 20	1	1		
20-24			1	
25-44			2	
45-64		2		
65+				

Buchans Boys Club Craft Shop

(Retail Outlet)

Under 20	3			
20-24	2			
25-44				
45-64				
65+				

Community Mart Limited

(Retail Outlet)

Under 20				
20-24		1	1	
25-44			1	
45-64		1		
65+				

Bank of Montreal

(Financial Services)

Under 20				
20-24				
25-44	2	1	1	
45-64				
65+				

Sub-Total 10 3 7 10

NON-ASARCO EMPLOYEES

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Canada Post Office

(Public Service)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

1

1

Nfld. Liquor Commission

(Retail Outlet)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

2

1

Ed's Service Station

(Public Service)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

2

1

Club 5457 U.S.W.A.

(Bar & Lounge)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

2

Imperial Esso Agency

(Retail Outlet)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

45-64

65+

1

1

Sub-Total

4181

NON-ASARCO EMPLOYEES

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Price Company

(Mining)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

2

45-64

65+

Town of Buchans

(Municipal Service)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

1

1

45-64

65+

Bowater Power Company

(Utilities)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

2

45-64

65+

Four Season Restaurant

(Food Service)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

2

45-64

65+

C.N.T.

(Utility)

Under 20

20-24

25-44

3

45-64

1

65+

Sub-Total

1621

NON-ASARCO EMPLOYEES

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Buchans Esso

(Service Outlet)

Under 20 1
 20-24
 25-44 1
 45-64
 65+

Irving Oil Company Ltd.

(Retail Outlet)

Under 20
 20-24
 25-44 2
 45-64
 65+

Beauty Parlor

(Service Outlet)

Under 20
 20-24
 25-44 1 1
 45-64
 65+

R.C.M.P.

(Federal Government)

Under 20
 20-24
 25-44 2
 45-64
 65+

Newfoundland Hydro

(Utility)

Under 20
 20-24 1
 25-44 1
 45-64
 65+

Sub-Total 1 8 1

NON-ASARCO EMPLOYEES

Age Group	RESIDENCE											
	Buchans				Coll. Res.				Region			
	Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.		Sgl.		Marr.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Buchaneer Lounge

(Bar & Lounge)

Under 20
20-24
25-44
45-64
65+

2

Club 3315 (K of C)

(Bar & Lounge)

Under 20
20-24
25-44
45-64
65+

1

Barber Shop

(Service Outlet)

Under 20
20-24
25-44
45-64
65+

1

Royal Canadian Legion

(Bar & Lounge)

Under 20
20-24
25-44
45-64
65+

1

Sub-Total

4 1

Grand Total

161

In summation therefore, the complete closedown of the present mining activities in Buchans could result in a decline of population from the present 2,600¹ to approximately 1,500. This premise is based on the probable relocation of the younger elements of the present Asarco workforce. While in actual circumstances, some of this group would remain and some of the older group would leave, it could have a serious effect on the future age balance of the Community.

A reduction of population to 1,500 would still leave half the total labour force, or from 125 to 175, in need of new jobs, and probably retraining in order to do them. A further 200 jobs would be needed to maintain the Community more or less at its present level.

The total income of the Buchans Labour Force is at present a little more than \$7.5 M., of this approximately \$1.5 M. is attributable to service industries and \$.25 M pays for services provided by Asarco but which would have to continue in order to maintain the Community. A closedown of the present mining operation would therefore result in a loss of employee income of about \$5.75M. of which approximately \$4.4 M was earned by heads of households resident in Buchans.

1. Includes transient workers.

Lifestyle and Attitude

Earlier in this Report an attempt was made to express the quality of life enjoyed by the residents of Buchans and it is now necessary to consider how this quality of life and the lifestyle of the Buchans residents will be affected by the closedown of the present mining activities.

The environmental conditions will certainly not be affected but many of the individual attributes will be. Buchans has for many years enjoyed the security of full employment and with the exception of the two recent and lengthy strikes, there has been a comparatively high and steady income received in nearly every family in the Community. This fortunate situation will undoubtedly cease to exist on the closedown or even phasedown of present mining activities, and this in turn is bound to affect the physical and mental wellbeing of the residents.

In another regard, the lifestyle of the residents of Buchans will undergo a material change. More than half the adults now living in Buchans have lived there for over twenty years and during this time they have enjoyed a hard-working but extremely well regulated and protected lifestyle. Shift work, as experienced in the mining operation, divides the day into strictly separate time periods and the nature of the work is generally such that on completion of the day's shift, work is ended for the day and there is clearly time available for recreation and relaxation. The small size of the Community

and its distance from larger urban centers also ensures and enhances the solidarity of the Community and its family-like structure. While the cessation of mining activities will not bring Buchans any closer to larger towns or increase its population, it will break up the family structure of the Community as some mining families leave to work elsewhere and other families arrive who are dependent upon other sources of income.

It is certain that the lifestyle of the Buchans residents will change, however, it appears likely that their attitudes will not necessarily do so. The attitudes survey has indicated that Buchans is a rooted social Community, whose residents have a very great attachment to it and a commitment to its future, it has a value to them which goes far beyond the particular job at which they are working. A high percentage of the adults responding to the attitudes survey were anxious to ensure a future for Buchans, and in the words of Dr. Johnstone, "...these various statistics, both individually and taken as a whole, indicate a very high level of concern about and commitment to the future of Buchans. This is clear, consistent and unambiguous, and could hardly be more emphatic."¹

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1. Local Government Administration and Community Services Sub-Committee Report.

ON THE TOWN

Housing

At the present time Asarco owns and rents at low cost to its employees some 356 dwelling units in 150 buildings in the Town where there are also 21 units in private ownership. There are within the Townsite approximately 100 owner-occupied detached houses and 22 mobile homes.

A closedown of the present mining operation would not directly affect the owner-occupied homes in the Town or Townsite other than with regard to the difficulties that would undoubtedly be experienced in some cases over the meeting of mortgage payments. The situation would however be very different in the Town regarding the housing units which are owned and fully maintained by Asarco. It is unlikely that Asarco under such circumstances would be prepared to act as landlord to the present occupants or to continue to subsidize their occupancy. It could, however, turn over the houses and other premises to Terra Nova Properties Limited under the terms of the mining agreement with that Company, but it is not expected that Terra Nova Properties would wish to take over the housing responsibilities either.

Two possible courses of action remain; either the sale or transfer of the houses to the present occupants, or giving the tenants notice and closing the houses. It would under the circumstances appear most likely that the Company-owned houses

will be made available to the present occupants to purchase at a relatively low cost, although there is a likelihood that a few will be retained for future Company use.

All of the Company-owned houses are in reasonable condition and meet general occupancy standards, although as would be expected of any housing twenty to fifty years old, continued maintenance and improvement must be undertaken to keep them in good order. With home-ownership, this would of course become the responsibility of the occupier instead of the landlord, as at present.

Transfer of home-ownership to the occupants of the Company houses would present some difficulties as it would be necessary to survey the land on which each unit is located and prepare legal conveyances. This could not be done satisfactorily in a piecemeal fashion and not without fairly high costs. A particular problem would be encountered with regard to the apartments and it may be necessary to arrange for a form of condominium agreement for each of the five blocks concerned. It is apparent that some form of housing committee will need to be established to resolve these problems and to develop and recommend procedures to be followed for the disposal of Company-owned houses. Such matters are not the normal responsibility of the local government authority but any such committee should obviously contain a strong local representation and such technical representation as may be available through government housing or other agencies.

Housing cannot function in any community to meet the needs of the occupants unless municipal services are maintained. Home-ownership therefore implies that property taxes and other forms of municipal revenues must be expected to be paid by the householder.

Municipal and Other Services

Whereas Buchans in general will feel the effects of a closedown of the mining operation, the Company Town will be particularly affected. Company owned services usually are not identical in scope or method of provision to those provided under the normal local government system. This is perhaps not of any great consequence while the Company is in full operation but when, as in the case in Buchans, a phase out or closedown is imminent, it may be difficult for a council to take over the services.

Municipal and other services which might be affected by such closedown are considered in six categories below:

- Transportation

The Buchans railway will undoubtedly cease to exist with the closedown of the mining operation. Railway freight service in recent years has been restricted to carload lots. This facility has not been utilized to any great extent by private commercial enterprise in Buchans and its demise would probably not affect the future economy of Buchans.

- Snow Clearing

This is a major requirement, particularly in the larger Town area. The Company presently utilizes several pieces of heavy equipment in the Town whose primary use is in the other parts of the mining operation. This service will have to be taken over by others and the procuring and operation of suitable equipment could be an expensive item. Buchans is probably average in depth of snowfall but is noted for its high winds and severe drifting. In addition to Town streets, the roads to the Forebay pumphouse and to the powerhouse would require clearing. The Townsite provides its own snow clearing and the combining of the two areas would mean savings over the present separate arrangements.

- Street Lighting

The cost of this service in the Town would have to be assumed by others. Otherwise this would be no problem. The system is presently operated under contract by Asarco by the Bowater Power Company Limited

- Garbage Collection and Disposal

This is an important item. The garbage collection service presently operated by the Company would have to be assumed by others. In effect, the system presently operating in the Townsite which is part-time would probably be expanded to full time servicing of the whole of Buchans. The Company garbage truck if available would be useful for several years to come. Disposal of garbage by incinerator is common to

both areas and is presently handled by the Company. This will become the responsibility of others and will require one person full-time. The incinerator is 20 years old and will require some maintenance and possibly replacement by 1980. Street cleaning in the Town of Buchans presently done by Company personnel will require attention by others.

- Fire Prevention

The Town firehall and equipment is owned by the Company. If available to others and with the additional equipment already owned by the Townsite, Buchans should be well provided for years to come. The fire main and hydrant system are essentially an extension of the water supply system already mentioned. The Town would lose one full time fire chief, honorarium payments to the volunteer fire brigade and a part-time watchman patrol. The fire warning system for the Town is presently handled through the Company time office where personnel are employed around the clock. An alternate arrangement would be required.

Considering municipal services and infrastructure in general it is clear that for Buchans to continue it is vital that some form of local government be instituted to effect a smooth takeover and to manage, operate and maintain the services described.

- Municipal Services and Infrastructure

Water Supply and Distribution: The water supply system is operated by the Company and serves both Town and Townsite. This system includes a reservoir, pumping system, storage tank, filtration and chlorination system and distribution system. Obviously these facilities will have to be maintained and operated by others. The pumps, chlorination and filtration system require regular maintenance whereas the reservoir and distribution system will require occasional maintenance and replacement. Capital replacement and improvements although not an immediate concern, will be future considerations.

- Sewage Collection and Disposal

The system at present requires little in the way of regular maintenance. Occasional blocking of sewers would require attention of a knowledgeable works superintendent who would undoubtedly utilize town employees normally engaged in other services. Environmental restrictions may eventually necessitate the installation of a sewage treatment plant with associated capital and operating costs.

- Road Maintenance

The maintenance of asphalt surfacing and shoulders some gravel roads and street drainage in the Town is presently taken care of by the Company. Although the impact of the withdrawal of Company maintenance will not be immediate, a continuing program of upkeep will have to be provided for. Road maintenance on the Townsite will not be directly affected.

- Utilities

Steam heating is presently supplied from the Company's central heating plant and would be discontinued. Buildings affected would be the two school complexes, teachers hostel, boys club, fire hall, bunkhouses, White House, mess hall, stadium, swimming pool, curling rink, laundry and 21 company staff dwellings. In most cases, alternate systems would be required although the responsibility for the latter two would probably remain with the Company. This is a major item.

The supply of 50 cycle power from Deer Lake would undoubtedly discontinue, although availability through this system could be retained. Supply from the present company owned hydro plant might become available. This 2500 h.p. hydro plant is an asset capable of contributing to the power needs of the Province. It obviously should be continued in operation to help meet any future power needs of the Company or Town with surplus being made available for use elsewhere. It may be desirable for the operation of this plant to be taken over by a power company. Present users of 50 cycle power in the Town are the company Staff House, White House, bunkhouses and mess hall, curling club and stadium. The water pumping system also employs 50 cycle power. If converted to 60 cycle major items of concern would be the Forebay pumping system and the stadium refrigeration plant.

- Education

Asarco presently owns and supplies exterior maintenance to the teachers hostel. The Buchans elementary school and a portion of the Buchans integrated regional high school are owned by Asarco, but in recent years these buildings have been maintained by the Integrated School Board. It should be noted that problems of ownership are not anticipated when Asarco phases out its operations in Buchans.

The main problem to be considered by both the Integrated School Board and the Roman Catholic Board is the fact that Asarco now provides steam heating to both schools and hostel at minimal cost and it is obvious that if Asarco phases out its operations, steps will have to be taken for conversion of these heating systems.

- Medical

The Buchans Hospital was built by Asarco in 1956, and it was operated, financed and maintained by them until 1973. In that year, Asarco passed over control to the government who subsequently appointed a Board of Trustees to operate and manage the facility; finances are supplied by the government. Asarco still retains ownership of the building, but this is not expected to create a problem on an Asarco phaseout.

As in the case of the schools, heat is provided to the hospital by the Company through its central heating plant and provisions will have to be made for the conversion of this system. It is worthy to note that the Hospital Board have been strongly advocating conversion to electric heat.

- Recreation

From a recreation point of view, Buchans is certainly better equipped than any other town its size in Newfoundland. This has been made possible by direct Company participation in nearly all facets of recreation in the Town. The only facilities that are now owned or maintained by Asarco are the playground, the rifle range (in the Buchans Public High School) and both high school gymnasiums.. However, Asarco provides heat to the rifle range and gymnasiums. All other facilities are either owned by Asarco or heavily subsidized by them through maintenance, financial and other support.

Ownership is not expected to present a problem when Asarco phases out its operation in Buchans. But maintenance, staff and conversions of the heating systems will certainly be major concerns to others taking over these facilities. Finances for continued operation will have to be generated, probably through government grants, municipal taxes and substantial increases in fees for the use of these facilities.

ON THE REGION

In an earlier Section of this Report the setting of the Community of Buchans within the region is discussed and it is indicated that the Community has in the past, and even today, been more in the region than of the region. In other

words it has very little to do with the development of regional resources or the provision of regional services other than providing some medical and educational facilities to residents of Millertown and Buchans Junction. From the point of view of services provided therefore, the effect of the closedown of the present mining activities would be minimal. Fifty-one persons now living in Millertown and Buchans Junction are full time employees of Asarco and it would be necessary for them to find alternative sources of employment following the closedown of the present mining activities in Buchans. A reduction in the population of Buchans might also reduce the level of medical and educational services provided there but it is unlikely that this would be to an extent that would have any major effect on residents of the two neighbouring communities.

In the long term the most likely effect of the closedown of mining activities would, with the cessation of the company town status of Buchans, enable the Community as a municipality to play a much broader role within the region.

Not only must Buchans broaden its economic base from its present single preoccupation with mining, if it is to survive, but also attract as residents families whose working members are perhaps already engaged in other regional activities, such as, forestry, wildlife management and tourism.

It is apparent that while the immediate effects of a closedown of present mining activities in Buchans would be minimal but nevertheless adverse to the region at present, the long term effects may well be advantageous.



CHAPTER IV

POSSIBLE ECONOMIC BASE

INTRODUCTION

In searching for and developing an alternative economic base for Buchans to replace the major economic activity to be lost when the present mining industry phases out, the Task Force has concentrated on the natural resources of the surrounding area and has recommended those activities which are largely indigenous to the area and its residents.

As stated previously in this Report, the future of Buchans does not simply rest on one or several economic proposals, but is contained in a diversity of social and industrial activities - each part being important to the total needs of the Community. Therefore, since there is no simple or magical economic solution which has been identified, this Chapter presents a series of alternatives that in total could secure the economic viability of the Community.

The following sectors and areas of economic activity are detailed in this Chapter:

- Future Mining and Exploration
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Manpower Adjustment and Training
- Crafts
- Town Services
- Industrial Development Proposals

The Task Force realizes that the developments recommended in this section will have to be prioritized in terms of timing and financing. However, it further recognizes that without these developments the relative significance of Buchans, in relation to the Newfoundland economy, will diminish in absolute terms.

FUTURE MINING AND EXPLORATION

Overview

The present and future prospects of the Mining Industry as they apply to the community of Buchans have been detailed thoroughly in Chapter II. However, this section is intended to reflect the determination and optimism which has been expressed by officials of ASARCO Incorporated and the Price Company Limited relating to future mining developments in and around Buchans.

The two principal companies referred to above have recently stated to the Task Force that every effort will be expended to ensure that mining activities continue in Buchans after 1979. This should not be interpreted as meaning that mining activities will continue at the same level as is presently being carried out.

However, the intentions of the two principal companies are quite clear: (a) an extensive exploration program will continue beyond 1979; (b) small tonnage and low grade deposits will be thoroughly studied and developed if at all possible; (c) the companies intend to retain all mill and plant facilities

for possible use in processing small tonnage and low grade deposits in the area, if proven economical; and (d) the possibility of producing barite as an ingredient for "drilling mud" is and will be actively examined. In total, while these activities cannot be interpreted at this time as having any definite economic viability over a long period, nevertheless they are encouraging and indicate that the present operations of Asarco and the Price Company Limited will continue in Buchans for a period after 1979.

In summary, the Task Force wishes to present a brief overview of those developments which could crystallize and create employment in Buchans during the next few years.

Exploration

The region of Buchans is situated in one of the richest and most highly mineralized areas in North America. The Price Company Limited has indicated that extensive exploration will be undertaken on the Price - Asarco holdings by its Mineral Resources Division. It is envisioned that, by mid-summer 1976, six permanent Price employees will be stationed in Buchans to maintain the exploration office, and related facilities. Furthermore, the Company has indicated that approximately 50 seasonal employees will be required for the exploration team.

Small Tonnage and Low-Grade Deposits

As outlined in Chapter II there are a number of small tonnage and relatively low-grade deposits located in the Buchans area. These ore bodies at the present time are sub-economic for

a number of reasons, i.e. access, scale of operations, metal market conditions, etc. However, there are a number of factors which the Task Force feels could eventually lead to some of these deposits being developed economically.

These factors are highlighted below:

1. The Price Company Limited has indicated that their present exploration program will continue beyond 1979 even if the present operation phases out.
2. Diamond drilling has been ongoing on the majority of these deposits for a number of years, and as indicated will continue.
3. Based on the assumption that a favourable deposit is identified, provision for suitable access to the deposits will be required. This will enable the Company to truck the ore to the existing mill in Buchans and thus ensure that employment in both facets of the operation could continue, albeit at a reduced level.

During 1975, world metal prices created depressed market conditions to the extent that a great many mining operations reduced their output as much as 50% in some areas.

The mining industry, in forecasting prices for 1976, indicated improvements in world metal prices. This forecasted improvement has been realized during the first five months of 1976 and the trend is expected to continue during the remainder of 1976 and optimistically into 1977.

In the context of the low tonnage deposits in the Buchans area, the prospects of their development from an economic viewpoint, would be based significantly on world metal prices, access and other conditions at the time the decision is made to consider the economic potential of these deposits.

Barite

Chapter II of this Report makes reference to the potential for production of barite, as contained in mine tailings from the sulphide ore mined in Buchans. If production of barite proves to be commercially viable the employment opportunities in the milling operation would number 10-12. In addition the recovery process, transportation to the mill and shipping to markets would provide an undetermined number of jobs.

The Task Force recommends that the prospects for barite production be continually monitored and if viewed as having a stabilizing effect on the local labour market, should be encouraged and assisted by Government to whatever extent possible.

In summary, this section has endeavoured to reflect the latest and most reliable picture of future exploration and mining potential in the Buchans area. If nothing else, the indications are strong that a prolonged presence of Price Company Limited and Asarco on a limited scale will be evident in Buchans, therefore, requiring the continued operation of support facilities, such as offices, laboratories, staff house, etc.

FORESTRY

Overview

Despite the fact that Buchans, geographically, is situated within the heart of an important logging region, the residents have derived very little income from the forest industry. This is not surprising when one considers that Buchans, for many years was entirely a company town whose sole existence was related to mining. Even since the formation of the Townsite, families establishing homes in Buchans have done so with the intention of obtaining their livelihood from mining. This is a social and historical tradition which must be considered in analyzing the future viability of Buchans based partly or largely upon the forest industry. The residents of Buchans have a close relationship with the forest environment, but largely in a recreational context. The forest plays an important role in the hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation activities of the residents. Perhaps the concern of the residents over the effects on the forest environment by Price logging activities best explains the attitudes of many of the Buchans residents. During the work of the Task Force and the sub-committee on Forestry and Agriculture, frequent concern was expressed by residents on such things as:

1. The amount of timber believed to be wasted as a result of Price logging operations.
2. The use of Red Indian Lake for floating pulpwood to the Exploits River and eventually to the Grand Falls pulp and paper mill.

3. The management and utilization practices of the Price Company.

While many of the concerns are legitimate and responsible, they do nonetheless reflect the people's views of the forest as a source of recreation rather than one of potential employment, and appear to place a higher priority on their recreational value.

As a general observation, employment opportunities in the forest industry for present and future residents of Buchans appear to be good. However, it is wise to add several points of caution:

1. The exploitation of forest resources has become a highly specialized industry and it now, more than ever before, requires sophisticated technology. The skills of the present log woods worker have been acquired through years of experience in the logging industry. The seniority system within the logging unions, and the unsatisfactory experience of pulp companies with unskilled labour, suggests that employment for future ex-miners from Buchans will not be easily achieved. While special training for interested, unemployed miners from Buchans would improve this situation, the training to be offered must be carefully developed to produce a skilled worker who will be acceptable to the pulp companies and union.

2. While job opportunities will be available, the worker must be interested in this work. He must compete with equally qualified workers from other areas and be willing to

accept the conditions of this type of employment, which may in his opinion be less favourable than in his previous job.

3. In addition to the present residents who may, following retraining, seek and find employment in the woods industry, it is quite probable that Buchans will attract woods workers because of the opportunity to live close to the source of employment. This should be encouraged as it will help to diversify the economy of Buchans.

Description of the Forest Region

While Buchans is generally described as being located in a heavily forested region, three distinct forest zones have been identified and described.

1. Northwest Side of Red Indian Lake

The Buchans - Hinds Lake area consists largely of upland barrens which are rated the minimum capability (Class 7) for forestry under the Canada Land Inventory Program. Although mature and overmature forests occur on Class 6 land in this area, these sites are probably best left unharvested because of possible regeneration problems. The better forest soils (Class 5 and 4) are restricted to the shoreline of Red Indian Lake and sheltered river valleys. The main limitation to forest growth on lands immediately adjacent to Buchans is climate.

2. Southeast Side of Red Indian Lake

This area contains some of the most productive forest land in the Province. In addition to good pulpwood sites, the valleys of Victoria, Exploits, Harpoon and Noel Paul Brooks

have high capability for sawlogs. Better soils and climate influence improved forest growth in this area.

3. Lloyd's River Valley

High quality timber stands and high aesthetic and recreation value represent potential land use conflict in this area. Under an intensive forest management program with strict logging standards, the use of this area for commercial timber and recreation activity need not conflict. It is interesting to note that one area of this valley (southern end) contains the highest forest capability class in the Province (Class 2).

Employment Opportunities in the Forest Industry

With a probable future change in the social and economic base of Buchans, forest workers could establish residence in the Community. The number of employment opportunities in the region, however, is very much related to the logging activity of the three large pulp and paper companies - Price, Bowaters and Labrador Linerboard.

Price (Nfld.) Limited

The forests in the Red Indian Lake area are an important source of pulpwood for this Company. They own most of the timber in the area either in the form of a timber licence (3.28 million acres or 67% of their total limits are in this category), timber lease (1.48 million acres or 30% of their total limits) or freehold land (97,000 acres or 3% of their total limits)¹.

1. The location and nature of the tenure of Price's timber in the Buchans-Red Indian Lake area may be obtained from the map in the Appendix.

The Price Company estimates that logging in this area can be projected for at least twenty years and probably will continue on a sustained yield basis. Because of the relatively inexpensive water transportation of the wood to Grand Falls, Price will naturally want to protect this area as a source of fibre for the foreseeable future. For the next twenty years the Company has projected the following manpower requirements:

<u>Logging Area</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981-1991</u>
Buchans - Lloyd's River	76	69	58	57	56	42 - 55
Total - Millertown Division	301	274	283	278	271	200 - 264

Because of continuing mechanization in the woods industry, the number of men required will continue to decline while at the same time the volume of wood to be harvested will increase. The Company cautions that these estimates of manpower requirements are based on present knowledge of expected technology change and are subject, therefore, to fluctuations in mill requirements, unforeseen technology advancement and union agreements. The Company repeatedly cautioned that it would be totally misleading to assume that any of these jobs will automatically go to unemployed miners in Buchans.

Labrador Linerboard Limited

The employment opportunities offered by the logging activity of this Company is almost entirely dependent upon the completion of the Buchans - Southwest Brook highway. At the

present time the Company has a 100-man camp at the western end of the Southwest Brook Valley. More importantly, however, the Company plans to build an additional logging camp in the upper end of Southwest Brook, approximately fifty miles from Buchans. This camp is expected to be opened in 1978 and can be expected to maintain logging operations until about 1990. Similar comments made previously about the possible competitiveness of employment apply also in this area. However, while labour can be expected to come from West coast communities (i.e. St. Georges) to staff these camps, Buchans will be as close to the proposed new camps as West coast communities.

Bowaters Newfoundland Limited

In 1973, Bowaters obtained cutting rights to Crown timber in the Hinds Lake area as part of a comprehensive exchange of cutting rights. Bowaters has not started cutting in this area because of the high cost of providing access. However, if the road between Howley and Buchans were constructed it would make accessible a large percentage of the estimated 175,000 cords in the area. The Company envisages a commuter operation of about 25 men harvesting 15,000 cords annually for approximately eight years. If Bowaters declined the opportunity to log this timber, it is reasonable to anticipate that the Government could reacquire the cutting rights for a smaller private contractor.

Sawmilling

As previously indicated, Price (Nfld.) Limited have cutting rights to the majority of timber stands in the Red Indian Lake watershed. Consequently, it is logical to assume

that a successful sawmilling enterprise which would provide a significant number of jobs is not practical unless the full cooperation of Price is obtained.

Following discussions with senior Price (Nfld.) officials it was agreed that a detailed feasibility study was essential before a sound decision could be made on the viability of a sawmill in the Buchans area. The results of this feasibility study, which is expected to be undertaken jointly by Price and Government, will not be available until late in 1976 or 1977. It should be noted, however, even if the result of the study is positive, the actual location of the mill may not be in the community of Buchans. Even if located in Millertown, however, it would provide employment opportunities for residents of Buchans.

The Task Force recommends that the proposed sawmill feasibility study be given immediate priority.

In connection with the sawmill industry, two tree species in the Red Indian Lake area are worth noting because of their potential value - white birch and white pine.

White Birch

The greatest concentration of birch is the area south-east of Red Indian Lake. It is calculated that this area contains more than 300 million board feet of merchantable timber of which approximately 100 million board feet is suitable for lumber. It is highly questionable if the birch could be economically harvested, except in conjunction with a clearfelling pulpwood-sawlog operation. Despite the potential value of

this species, markets have not yet been identified and the successful harvesting and processing of this species will depend on this factor.

White Pine

Similar comments could be made about the potential of white pine. This species is largely concentrated in the valley of Lloyd's River, and is by far the largest and most majestic of the tree species in the Province. (The average height and diameter of the pine in Lloyd's River is 61 feet and 175 inches respectively). The total estimated volume is 6 million board feet. A number of technical problems have been traditionally associated with this species. It has a high cull (decay) factor, many trees are 'wind shook' and good markets for the local product have not been developed. Price have indicated that they are investigating the utilization of this species. If their investigation is favourable they would harvest this species during their pulpwood operation and process at a company or private sawmill.

It is urgent that technical problems associated with both of these species be overcome as quickly as possible. If these problems can be resolved, logging contractors could be required to remove all species during pulpwood harvesting operations.

While the number of jobs associated with the logging and processing of white pine and birch is not great, it offers a degree of forest industry diversity which is important in stabilizing the economy of the area.

Intensive Forest Management

One further activity in forestry presents some future potential for job opportunities. At the present time the intensity of forest management is such that employment is almost solely related to the forest industry (logging and associated activities such as transportation, etc.) and supervisor or regulation (government and company foresters and technicians). Future forest management will probably require a much greater emphasis upon labour intensive silviculture projects - i.e. forest thinning, tree planting, etc. If such a program develops, Government should give serious consideration to organizing, training and employing a crew or number of crews from Buchans. It has already been stated that in the vicinity of Red Indian Lake there is some highly productive forest land (Lloyd's River Valley for example) which should be managed intensively. If properly organized, such a program could employ a considerable number of men up to 10 months each year, depending upon the magnitude of the forest management program.

Summary

In summary it can be seen that if the community of Buchans is to capitalize on the resources of the forests in the surrounding area, a major attitudinal change must be fostered insofar as the present residents are concerned. This change can likely be expected over a period of time and can be brought about by retraining and most important, by an influx of experienced loggers who may choose Buchans as a place to live.

AGRICULTURE

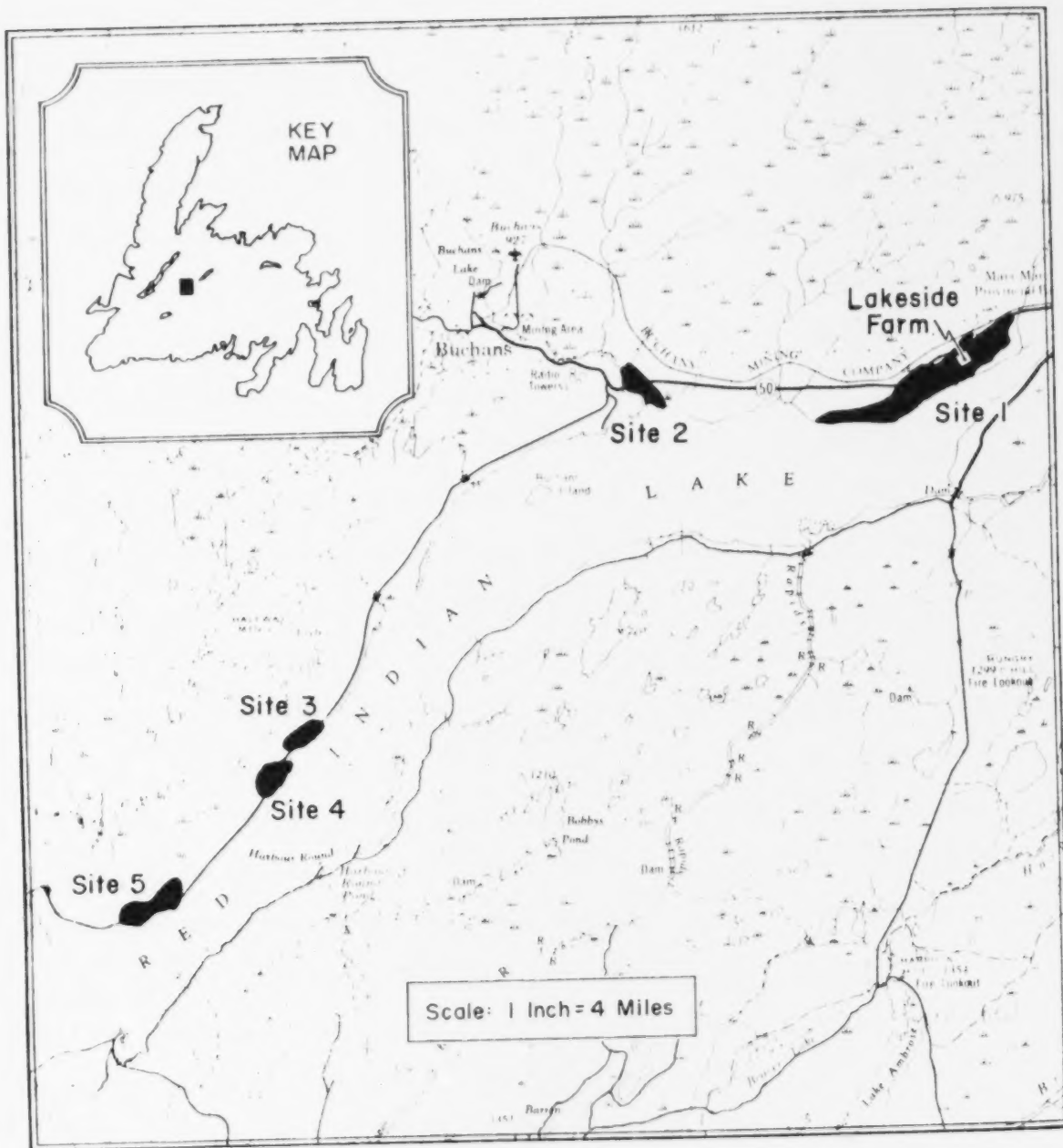
Overview

The potential for the development of an agricultural industry was thoroughly examined by the sub-committee on Forestry and Agriculture. The potential for root crops, egg and meat production and other related agricultural products (blueberries, Christmas trees) were investigated.

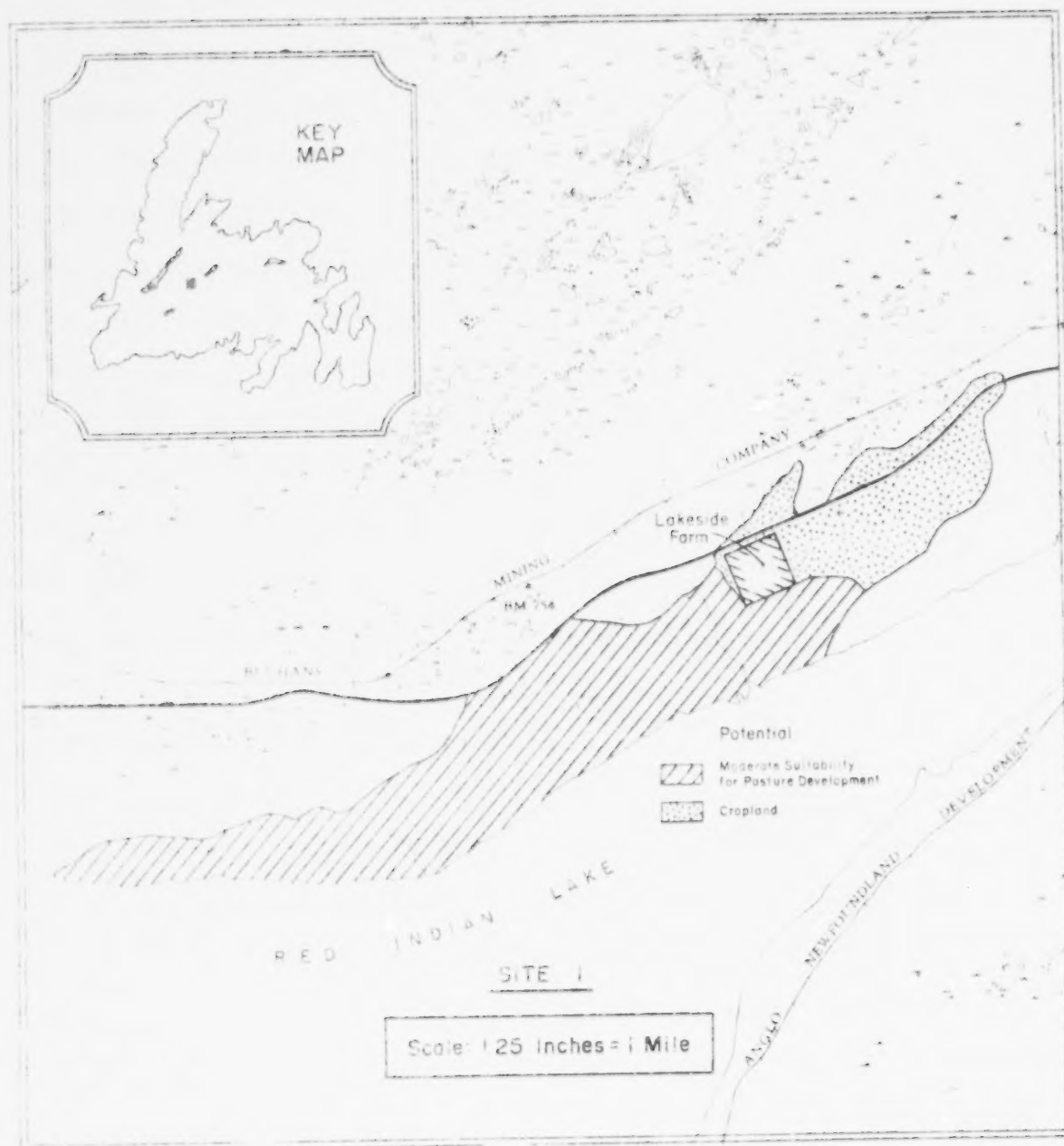
The area examined consisted of more than 400,000 acres within a twenty mile radius of Buchans. The investigation consisted of photo-interpretation and classification of the soil types (based upon System Soil Classification for Canada, 1973) and field investigation to verify the results. Areas which appeared to have some potential were examined in more detail. Soil data was related to information on climate, geology, forest capability and geomorphology to finalize the land capability for agriculture.

In summary, the results of the investigation of the area for agricultural potential are discouraging. Of the 430,000 acres in the survey area, only 350 acres in five scattered locations¹ were considered to be suitable for root crop production. An additional 1400 acres could be developed for pasture. Adverse climate conditions were also judged to restrict agricultural development of cultivated crops. The five sites identified as having some potential for root crops are briefly described below.

1. See Maps 1 and 2 in this section.



MAP 2



Site 1 - (Location of Lakeside Farms): This area is located approximately 13 miles east of Buchans along the Buchans to Badger highway. It encompasses the presently established farm of Mr. Brian Harris (Lakeside Farms).

The area consists of approximately 400 acres; about 200 acres of this can be developed for cultivated crops, while the remainder is suitable only for pastureland because of severe limitations due to stoniness, poorly drained soils, or both. An adjacent area of approximately 1000 acres has some potential for pastureland. This area's main limitations are stoniness and poorly drained soils. In this area, an estimated 300 to 400 acres located in scattered tracts could be developed at some future date in conjunction with farm enterprises around Lakeside Farms. The climate for growing crops is potentially the best in the region. Because elevations vary from 650 to 750 feet A.S.L. the area will likely escape severe frost hazards. In addition, the area is fairly heavily treed which offers some protection from the harsh exposed climate of higher elevations.

Site 2: This area is located approximately 4 miles south-east of Buchans on the lower reaches of Buchans Brook.

Approximately 50 of the total 200 acres could be developed for cultivated crops. The area is dissected by Buchans Brook and by many stony drainage tracts. As it is a low lying sheltered area, the danger of frost would be high.

Site 3 and 4: These areas are located approximately 16 miles west of Buchans along the Buchans to Star Lake forest access road. The area is presently forested, although some cutting has taken place.

Sites 3 and 4 consist of areas that are approximately 70 acres each separated by about one mile of poorly drained soils. The areas have level topography and well drained soils. They are suitable for cultivated crops. However, considerable stone clearing would be necessary before farming would be feasible; initial stone clearing would be expensive but follow-up clearing would not be as serious since stones appear to be superficial. There is a limited amount of adjacent land which could be developed for pasture in conjunction with the cropland. These areas are of limited potential because of severe stoniness and poorly drained soils. Crop damaging spring and fall frost together with a short growing season are likely to occur at these sites.

Site 5: This area is located approximately 6 miles west of Site 4 along the Buchans to Star Lake forest access road. Much of the timber has already been cut from the area.

The area consists of approximately 30 acres suitable for cultivated crops plus about 200 acres immediately adjacent which is suitable for developing into pastureland. The area suitable for cultivated crops is moderately stony with well drained loamy soils (i.e. it contains some of the better soils found in the Buchans vicinity). The pastureland area has limitations due to excessive stoniness and poorly drained soils. Frost hazard

and short growing seasons would hamper production of cultivated crops.

Livestock Production

The potential for livestock production in the Buchans area was also examined. The commercial production of swine, poultry and sheep was judged to be uneconomical for the following reasons:

1. There are no abbatoir facilities in Central Newfoundland. Even with the construction of a highway to Howley, the distance to the Corner Brook abbatoir is too great for swine and poultry.
2. The distance both to markets and the source of animal feed would make the cost of production uneconomical. While the cost of feed can be reduced by using bulked feed rather than bagged feed, there are no bulk feed mills in Central Newfoundland. The cost of bagged feed is extremely high.
3. The production of swine would not be approved unless there is at least 100 acres of developed farmland available for waste disposal.
4. There is a very limited amount of natural pasture for sheep grazing. While some upland sites have native grasses, the climate of those sites is judged to be too severe to successfully raise sheep.

Egg Production

Commercial egg production has also been ruled out for the Buchans area. The distance to markets, the cost of feed, the lack of a standard grading station and the difficulty of obtaining egg quotas for new production from the Egg Marketing Board, rules out any possibility of large scale commercial egg production.

Summary

This Report does not indicate a bright future for agricultural development for Buchans. It should be pointed out, nevertheless, that despite the gloomy predictions, a farm is being developed near Buchans (at Site 1). Lakeside Farms, owned and developed by Mr. Brian Harris, appears to be doing reasonably well, despite the obstacles. In a thoughtful and well prepared brief submitted to the Task Force, Mr. Harris outlined a number of problems he is experiencing. Ironically, the sort of problems expressed by Mr. Harris are not unique to this area, but are commonly experienced by farmers throughout the Province. They are:

1. Lack of a reliable source of rental equipment through the farm equipment rental program as administered by the Department of Forestry and Agriculture.
2. Lack of both public and on-the-farm vegetable storage facilities.
3. Marketing of the farm products.

The Department of Forestry and Agriculture are aware of the problems which farmers in different areas of the Province experience regarding production and marketing, and efforts are being made to resolve them.

Other related agricultural activities may assist farmers like Mr. Harris. He has indicated interest in "blueberry farming", and the production of Christmas trees. The technical advice provided to the Task Force is that although projects may be successful there are a number of disadvantages to establishing these projects in the Buchans area.

The Buchans Task Force has concluded that initiative, ingenuity and hard work can overcome some of the problems identified with agricultural development in Buchans, but persons interested in this industry should nonetheless be aware of the many problems associated with farming in the area.

In summary, it is expected that the total number of full-time jobs in agriculture will not exceed six from a commercial standpoint.

The Task Force recommends:

1. That sites 1, 3 and 4 identified as having agricultural potential be protected from encroachment from other conflicting land uses.
2. The arable land identified in Site 1 be reserved for expansion of Lakeside Farms.
3. No new farming be encouraged for development in the Buchans area, pending the success of Lakeside Farms.

4. The arable land identified in Site 2 continue to be used for local farming such as a "garden plot" program.

TOURISM

Overview

The development of a fully operational and integrated tourism sector for the community of Buchans and surrounding area is contingent upon the development of other sectors in the economy.

The Task Force recognizes that the full potential of tourism cannot be achieved unless it is developed in concert with the other resource and industrial sectors.

The methodology which was adopted by the Task Force as to how tourism - recreational activities should develop in the Buchans area, was:

1. To assess the existing tourism and recreational infrastructure in the Buchans area; and,
2. To identify those factors that should be considered in a tourism development strategy for the Buchans area - specifically those factors which are pre-requisites to the development of Buchans as a destination for tourists, and those factors that must be considered if Buchans is to gain a competitive advantage as a tourist destination.

Present Situation

Based on Canada Land Inventory Maps, there are areas in the Buchans region that have the land capability of engendering

and sustaining intensive recreational activity. As a general statement, the Task Force recognizes that the tourism industry represents a significant development opportunity for the residents of the Community, and indeed, the region.

The climate of Buchans is very favourable for diversified tourism and recreational activities. It has four distinct seasons with its summer being relatively dryer and warmer than most other areas in the Province. And, according to the attitude survey conducted by the Task Force, approximately 30% of the work force of Buchans would be interested in employment in the tourist industry.

It is noted, however, that although Red Indian Lake and Hinds Lake have significant portions of their shorelines classified as having a high capability for recreation, there has been limited development in this regard to date.

There has, however, been some development with the establishment in 1969 of the Mary March Provincial Park. The park which consists of 25 camping sites is situated 15 miles east of Buchans and can be reached from Central Newfoundland by route 370 which intersects the Trans-Canada Highway at Badger.

Accommodation and food service facilities are almost non-existent in Buchans and surrounding area. There are no licenced commercial tourist establishments and only one licensed restaurant.

The Task Force fully realizes that the development of accommodation and food service establishments is vital to the development of a viable tourism sector. The Task Force also recognizes that the development of such establishments will be enhanced greatly by the completion of the highway system outlined in the following section.

The Task Force *recommends that the Department of Rural Development should encourage the establishment of a twelve unit motel in Buchans.*

As a final comment on the relatively low levels of activity and underdevelopment of the existing tourism facility base, the Task Force wishes to state that the situation can be partially explained by the distance of Buchans from major population centers, and by the fact that the area is not located along major routes of travel, trade or commerce.

The Task Force realizes that these factors would be eliminated by the completion of the vital highway system as recommended in this Report.

Prerequisites to Development

The major infrastructure developments which form the basis of the tourist industry are roads and transportation facilities, accommodation and food servicing establishments.

Completion of the proposed highway from Buchans to Howley, from Buchans to Southwest and to the South Coast are viewed as the key to tourism activity in the Buchans region. This would greatly enhance the attractiveness of

Buchans as a travel destination, for people from outside the Province and for Newfoundlanders from outside the Buchans area. Revitalization of the airstrip would also provide alternative transportation for visitors. To capitalize on the increased traffic which will result from such developments, Buchans residents will have to respond by providing the goods and services which are important to the tourist trade.

Development Alternatives

The present opportunities for the tourism sector in the Buchans area are seen by the Task Force as having only moderate potential, due to the relative isolation of the Community. However, this situation could be substantially improved by the completion of the transportation system which has been mentioned previously.

The Task Force has recognized that there are a number of major and minor development concepts which, if carried out, could lay a solid base upon which a totally integrated viable tourist industry would evolve. These prospective developments are detailed below.

Development Proposal - Beothuck Culture Center

The native Beothuck Indians had a strong historical and cultural relationship with the Red Indian Lake area. While these aboriginal people had a critical dependence upon coastal activities, the spread of English settlements on the coast seriously restricted their movements and eventually they

were driven to the Central part of the Province. It was Red Indian Lake where their sad story ended and the mystery of their extinction began.

The community of Buchans is named after David Buchans who in 1810 led a party of marines to Red Indian Lake to establish friendly contact with the Beothucks. This expedition ended in tragedy. Red Indian Lake was also the site of other attempts to establish contact with the Beothucks.

There are considerable artifacts and other historic memorabilia which exist at the present time and which indicate clearly the nature and extent of the Beothuck influence on the Buchans area. In fact, a number of sites in the Red Indian Lake area have been delineated by provincial archaeologists as being areas in which the Beothucks had lived for a number of months each year. The existence of burial sites are believed to occur in the same area.

However, the uniqueness of this extinct cultural group has not been fully explored. Their habits and mores continue to arouse considerable interest to both scholars and the general public alike.

To date, neither the Province nor Buchans have taken advantage of the tremendous potential in developing and promoting the Buchans area as a major center for the study of the Beothuck culture. The archaeological sites which have been excavated have been allowed to remain underdeveloped and unprotected. The artifacts pertaining to the Beothuck Culture

Center have been spread throughout the Province with resultant loss of directions in research and display facilities.

The Task Force therefore *recommends the development of a Beothuck Culture Center for Buchans.*

Such a center would be multi-dimensional in scope for the study of the Beothuck culture. Moving from the confines of a "museum and archives complex", visitor and professional researchers alike would be encouraged to spend considerable time exploring both: (1) actual burial and habitation sites of the Beothuck, and (2) a reconstructed Beothuck village.

The preservation and development of actual archaeological sites as well as the development of a village are viewed by the Task Force as being essential to the success of the overall development.

Given the scope of the development involved the Task Force is reasonably satisfied that all the necessary legislative tools exist to accomplish the desired results indicated above.

The Historic Objects, Sites and Records Act together with other relevant legislation may be cited in support of this contention. In addition, the Task Force is reasonably certain that with adequate support from the Provincial Government, additional financial support may be obtained from several Federal Departments or agencies. For example, funds might be available from the Secretary of State under the National Museums

Policy and Sites Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Task Force is also convinced that with strong Provincial support, funds might also be available from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

Having carefully studied the various problems involved in the establishment of a Beothuck Cultural Center, the Task Force recommends that the following action be taken as quickly as possible.

1. That under provisions of the Historic Objects, Sites and Records Act an immediate freeze be placed on all development around the Red Indian Lake until such time as a definite decision has been made with respect to the cultural center concept.
2. That Government bring together a highly specialized and professional group whose responsibility it will be - in coordination with local talent - to develop clear and precise guidelines regarding the following:
 - a) A masterplan for the overall development of the cultural center;
 - b) Appropriate cost estimates for the total project;
 - c) The feasibility of integrating a Museum/Archives complex within the cultural center program as envisaged above;
 - d) The feasibility of reconstructing an authentic village as part of the overall development together with a clear delineation of the appropriate area involved.

With respect to the reconstruction of the Beothuck Village, the Task Force recommends that all research, planning and implementation be coordinated and supervised by the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism.

It is recognized that there is a body of opinion which states that insufficient data is currently available to permit the reconstruction of a Beothuck Village. The Task Force, does not, however, support this position as it feels if one were forced to wait until such a time as complete information was available on the Beothucks then positive action would not be taken for many years to come. In the context of Buchans, with the probability of the mines phasing out by 1979, the Task Force recommends that positive action on this development opportunity be undertaken in the immediate future.

As an ancillary to the recommended Beothuck Culture Center the Task Force recommends the establishment of a Historic Trust in Buchans.

This group would assume responsibility for marshalling the interest and support of Buchans residents with respect to the Beothuck Culture Centre, and indeed, in other tourism related developments. It would coordinate the gathering of historical and other pertinent information and act as a liaison group with the Provincial Department of Tourism on matters of common interest.

Historic Trust groups generally arise from spontaneous action on the part of the people. The Task Force, however, recognizes that it is difficult for Government to legislate enthusiasm

if little or no enthusiasm exists at the local level. This, however, the Task Force believes is not the case in Buchans. It is felt that quite the opposite holds true.

Development Proposal II - Miners Museum

The mining industry has long been one of the cornerstones of the Newfoundland economy. Yet, to this time, there are no institutions or developments of a museum nature that centers around mining memorabilia or artifacts.

In this regard, the Task Force feels that the time is right to develop a miners museum which will illustrate the history of mining in Newfoundland. Buchans would be the most logical location for such a museum, as it is the oldest continuing mining community in the Province and is well known in mining circles throughout Canada.

The Task Force therefore recommends that the compiling of the *History of Mining in Newfoundland* (including pictures, tools, etc.) be undertaken as soon as possible and that a miners museum be established at the abandoned Oriental Mine.

As with the Beothuck Culture Center, the local Historic Trust Group would be expected to work closely with the Provincial Department of Tourism in this venture.

Other Development Proposals

To provide support to the Beothuck Culture Center and the Miners Museum and to add further to the appeal of Buchans as a viable tourism center, the many activities that are natural to Buchans and environs should be actively promoted.

For the summer season, boating, swimming, water skiing, canoeing, fishing, hiking, camping, rock hounding, photography, berry picking, etc., could be pursued. For the winter season cross-country skiing, snow-shoeing, snow-mobiling, ice boating, ice fishing, photography, etc., could similarly be developed.

Concluding Comments

It must be re-emphasized that the development alternatives mentioned in this section must not be considered in isolation. Support facilities and technical assistance together with Government leadership and local participation must be considered as essential for the successful development of a strong, viable tourism industry in the Buchans area.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway

Until 1957, the only ground transportation to Buchans was via the Buchans railway. In that year the Provincial Government completed the highway from Badger to Buchans.

The Task Force gave considerable amount of attention to present and future highways in the Buchans area. It believes the future viability of Buchans as a thriving Community is directly related to the quality and diversity of road access. Many people in the Community believe that if the mines close as scheduled in 1979, the present highway will serve as an exist route only. It is imperative, therefore, that at least one

further highway west to the Trans-Canada Highway be constructed before 1979.

The Task Force listened to many emotional arguments about the best route west from Buchans.

Two routes have been examined. The Buchans - Southwest Brook route, which has been under construction for several years, will undoubtedly bring the greatest benefits both to the residents of Buchans and to the Province as a whole. However, the residents of Buchans have been disillusioned by the slow progress being made on this road. At the present time, approximately 26 miles of completely new construction and an additional 54 miles of reconstruction of forest access road must be carried out before this road is useable even as a secondary gravel highway.

The Task Force has concluded that the completion of this highway by 1979 or even 1980 is not likely to occur. The consensus of the Task Force is that the only alternative for immediate road access to the west is the Buchans-Howley proposed route¹. This route is a total of 31 miles across the Buchans plateau on the edge of the Gaff Topsails. The total distance from Buchans to the Trans-Canada Highway is 40 miles and the total distance to Deer Lake is 54 miles. The construction of 31 miles can be accomplished by 1979 if a start on this highway is made immediately.

1. Mr. J. T. Allston has presented the Task Force with strong arguments favouring the Southwest Brook Route and is of the opinion that the Buchans-Howley Route should only be considered if the former route cannot be completed within a reasonable time frame.

Many reasons were suggested to the Task Force that the completion of the Howley Road is important to the future viability of Buchans. It is unfortunate that the engineering firm engaged to examine the cost/benefits of the highways to Southwest Brook and Burgeo paid only token attention to the Howley route. Without the benefit of their analysis, the Task Force can only list the suggested reasons for the Howley route without providing statistical and engineering facts.

The following reasons are not necessarily listed in order to importance:

- The absence of the Howley road reduces the opportunity for Buchans residents to share in the expenditures of the travelling public and tourists. As previously indicated, the Task Force believes only the Howley route can be completed before major reductions in the mines occurs.

- The Howley road will provide access to forest timber stands in the Hinds Lake area.

- Parts of Hinds Lake offer good potential for park and recreational development.

- The Howley road would provide access to employment opportunities in the Corner Brook area for commuting Buchans residents.

- Buchans has considerable potential for becoming an exploration center for mining activity in the Province. A route through Howley to Deer Lake could provide much more convenient access for personnel and materials arriving through

Deer Lake airport. It would also provide an alternative airport which would be less than an hour from Buchans (as compared to the present approximately 120 miles to Gander).

- There is a possibility of barite production at Buchans. This product could be exported through the port of Corner Brook. This would be a saving of some 38 miles over the proposed Southwest Brook route.

- The Howley route would give additional credibility to the concept of Buchans becoming a transportation hub for goods and services, north and west via Deer Lake and west via the Southwest Brook route.

- Completion of the Howley access would also remove the present psychological feeling of semi-isolation which the residents of Buchans now feel.

The Task Force recommends that the Provincial Government give the highest possible priority to the construction of the highway to the Trans-Canada Highway via Howley and that this road be completed before 1979.

This is not to suggest that the road under construction both to Burgeo and to the Trans-Canada Highway at the intersection of Southwest Brook is not important to Buchans. The Task Force intuitively feels that the future of Buchans is assured when all of these highways are completed. This highway system will provide fascinating and unique road transportation through some of the most interesting wilderness in North America. Efforts should be made to preserve this uniqueness so as to ensure its attractiveness for the future. Buchans will be in an excellent location to take full advantage of providing services to the

travelling public as it will be approximately equidistant from the Trans-Canada Highway at Howley and Badger. It will be approximately 90 miles from the Trans-Canada Highway at the Southwest Brook intersection and about 120 miles from the Province's South coast. The location of the road intersection at Buchans, however, is very important. The proposed location of the Southwest Brook road intersection with the Buchans highway is 4 miles from Buchans and the Task Force feels serious consideration should be given to moving this location closer to Buchans (see accompanying Map 3).

A significant service industry can be an important contributor to the future economy of Buchans as it will be an obvious point for the travelling public to stop and rest. Motels, restaurants, and service stations will be required and whether people decided to remain in Buchans for a longer period will depend entirely on the initiative and imagination of the Buchans residents. As pointed out in the section on Tourism, the area of Buchans offers some excellent outdoor recreation opportunities.

Employment Opportunities - Highway Construction

The construction of both the highway to Howley and the highway to Southwest Brook and Burgeo, will provide employment opportunities for future unemployed miners at Buchans. Some of the skills possessed by the miners can be used directly during the construction phase and in addition opportunities for seasonal labour would also be created.

MAP 3



Following completion of the highway and because of the long distance to the West coast by Southwest Brook and the South coast to Burgeo, it would seem logical that a transportation depot under the Department of Transportation and Communications be established at Buchans. It is estimated that 10 permanent and an additional 10 seasonal positions would be available with the establishment of this depot in the maintenance, snow clearing and probable upgrading of those highways in the foreseeable future.

Cost Estimates of Proposed Highway

An engineering consulting firm was employed to undertake a highway study in the Buchans area with the following terms of reference:

1. To estimate the benefits to road users that would be brought about:
 - a) by a paved arterial link from Badger to Southwest Brook and a gravelled road to Burgeo, and
 - b) the road described under (a) plus a paved road from Buchans to the Trans-Canada Highway near Howley.
2. To estimate the general provincial benefits that are likely to follow from the development of resources made accessible on account of the highway improvements outlined above.
3. To describe the particular benefits that are likely to result from the Town of Buchans on account of (1) and (2) above, in terms of employment related to increased highway traffic.

The Department of Transportation and Communications estimated the cost (in 1975 dollars) of upgrading, construction and paving, to a RCU 50¹ highway design standard of the following roads (see map in the Appendix for location of these roads).

1. Badger - Buchans Highway (Route 370)		
a) Badger-Buchans Jct. (26 miles)		
Improvements required.	\$1,600,000	
b) Buchans Jct. -Buchans (20 miles)	4,300,000	
Sub-Total 1.		\$5,900,000
2. Buchans - T.C.H. intersection at Southwest Brook:		
a) Reconstruction of existing forest access road from Buchans River to Lloyds Lake (incl. bridges - 38 Miles)	\$6,800,000	
b) New construction - Lloyds Lake to intersection of Burgeo road (16 Miles)	4,920,000	
c) New construction - intersection of Burgeo road west to existing road (10 Miles)	1,568,000	
d) Reconstruction of 16 miles of forest access road to Trans-Canada Highway	3,103,000	
e) Paving Buchans road to Trans-Canada Highway at Southwest Brook (87 Miles)	8,000,000	
Sub-Total 2.		\$24,391,000

1. RCU 50 design standard is comparable to the existing Route 370 between Badger and Buchans Junction and consists of a 22' paved road surface with 5' road shoulders. RCU 50 is an abbreviation for a Rural Collector Undivided highway with a speed limit of 50 M.P.H.

3. Buchans - T.C.H. near Howley	
a) Buchans - Howley (31 Miles) of new construction	\$ 7,130,000
b) Howley - Trans Canada Highway (9 Miles) reconstruction	900,000
c) Paving - Buchans - Trans-Canada Highway (40 Miles)	3,600,000
Sub-Total 3.	\$11,630,000
Total of 1, 2, and 3.	<u>\$41,921,000</u>

From the foregoing cost estimates which were prepared for the Buchans Task Force, it is obvious that these roads cannot be constructed and completed without substantial assistance from the Federal Government. Even with such assistance, it is recognized that all of this work cannot be carried out on a priority basis and certainly not all completed before 1979.

The Task Force therefore recommends that the highway work be carried out in the following order of priority:

- a) Construction of 31 miles from Buchans to Howley to a secondary gravel highway standard;
- b) Complete to a secondary gravel highway standard the Southwest Brook - Buchans highways;
- c) Paving of highway from Buchans to Howley and reconstruction and paving of highway from Howley to the Trans-Canada Highway;
- d) Paving of Southwest Brook and Buchans highways;
- e) Upgrading of existing Badger to Buchans highway.

Buchans Airstrip

The site of the Buchans Airstrip is located approximately three miles east of the Town and is detailed in the accompanying Map 4. The airstrip was constructed in 1942 by the Department of Transport for use by National Defense, and was maintained and operated by D.O.T. until 1965, when the airstrip, lighting, buildings and radio facilities were phased out. No maintenance has been carried out on the airstrip since that time and presently the facilities consist of two unused gravel runways.

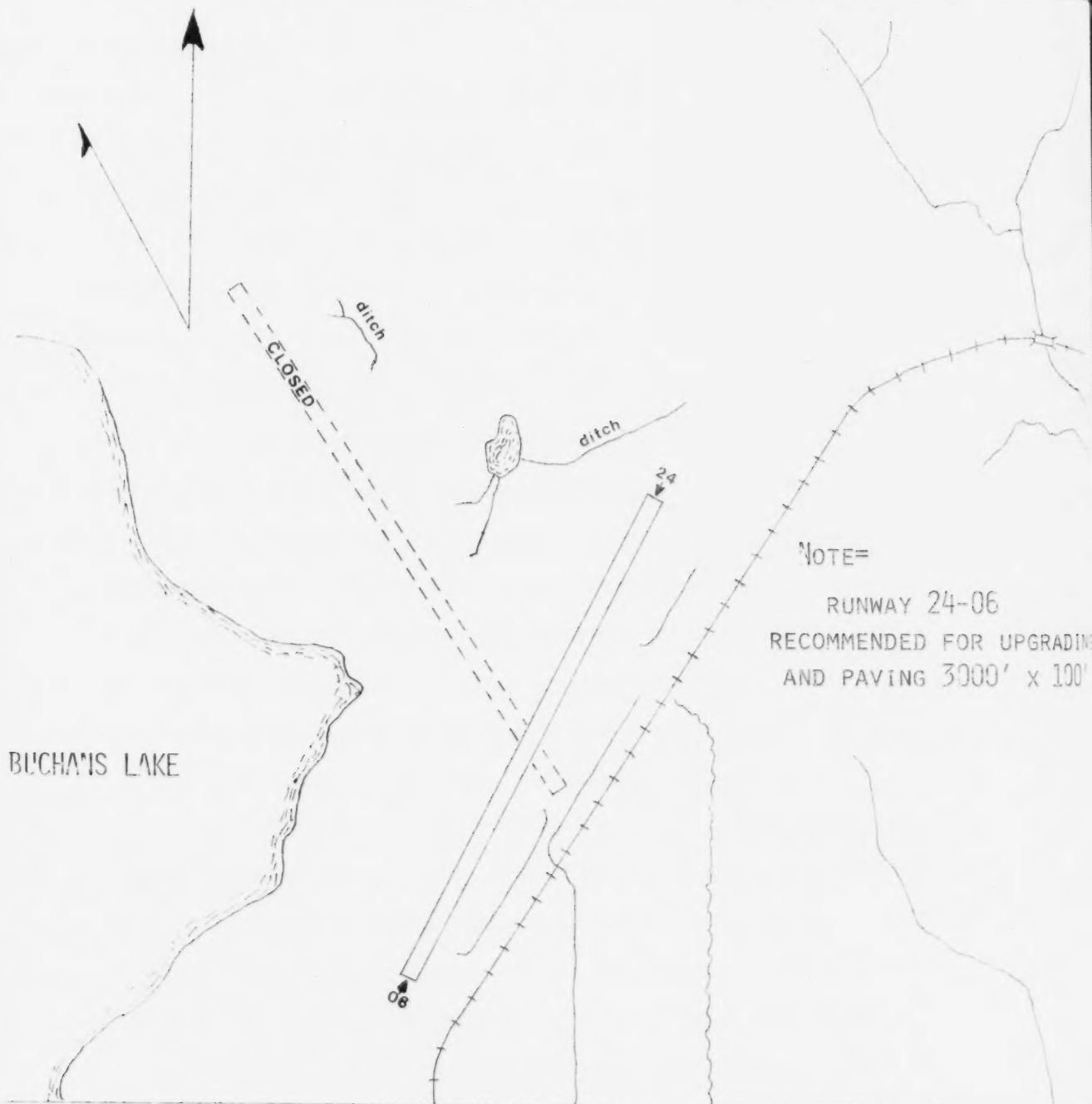
Future Use for the Airstrip

In considering the economic benefits which could accrue to the Buchans area from the provision of a modern, fully serviced airstrip, the Task Force consulted with a number of individuals and private companies who might be potential users. Several of the potential users are of the opinion that in terms of an alternate and complementary transportation system and as a factor contributing to employment in the general Buchans area, the upgrading and paving of the airstrip should be given immediate priority. The airstrip was viewed as having immediate potential to create employment activity in several specific areas, and would also likely receive general use in such areas as recreation, and tourism. The following is a list of potential uses for the airstrip.

Mining and Exploration: In addition to the intensified exploration program of the Price Company Limited it is understood that a number of other exploration companies are

LOCATION OF AIRSTRIP
BUCHAN'S FELD.

ELEV. 927'



interested in using Buchans as a base for exploration activities- both in conjunction with the Price Company Limited and also with respect to lands outside the Price leased areas. The availability of a fully serviced airstrip is considered vital in attracting business of this nature as both efficiency and costs are improved as a result. The idea of an Exploration Service Center for the Province envisages that certain exploration companies may utilize land adjoining the airstrip to locate infrastructure that would house branch offices, staff and equipment.

Resource Management: In 1968 and 1969 when the hemlock looper necessitated forest spraying operations in the Province, the Buchans airstrip was examined and considered the ideal location as a base for protecting the forest stands in the area. However, the cost of upgrading this airstrip could not be justified for this operation alone. Protection from forest insect epidemics however is a periodic problem and it is likely that this situation will arise again. Buchans airstrip is not only useful as a base for forest spraying operations but could also be used as a service base (refuelling etc.) for Canso waterbombers and other fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters which are an essential part of the forest and wildlife protection programs of the Provincial Government.

While long term retardants are presently not being used on an operational basis in the Province, it is believed that this technique in forest fire protection is being examined for possible future use in the Province. The use of long

term retardants requires land base aircraft (rather than water pickup aircraft such as the Canso). Buchans would provide an ideal location as a protection base.

Big Game Hunting: Access to the Buchans area for big game hunters poses certain limited problems which would be improved by the provision of an airstrip. In particular, hunters in Newfoundland and from outside the Province would likely take advantage of a faster means of travel to and from the hunting area. It should be noted that Buchans is the center of excellent moose and caribou hunting.

Emergency Air Services: The airstrip would provide Buchans and area with emergency air services as part of the system presently maintained by the Department of Transportation and Communications.

Third Line Carriers: Present trends toward line carriers serving local areas indicates that Buchans would become an integral part of this system, providing a service for passenger and air cargo to Buchans and the Burgro area.

The Task Force recommends that the airstrip (runway 24-06) be upgraded and paved at the earliest possible time and include lighting and radio facilities in the overall plan.

Buchans Railway

This railway which connects Buchans to the C.N.R. main line at Millertown Junction was completed in 1927, and is used to transport the concentrates mined in Buchans to the shipping

port of Botwood. The line is wholly owned and operated by Asarco. Until 1957, when the highway to Buchans was completed, the railway was the only ground transportation link with the outside and it played an important role in the life of the Community. In addition to transporting concentrates, the railway is occasionally used to transport carload lots of goods to Buchans.

If Asarco cease to undertake the cost of maintaining and operating this railway, the Task Force sees little economic justification for its continuing use. The C.N.R. would have to see clear economic benefits before it would be convinced to assume responsibility. Suggestions to the Task Force that the line be operated as a tourist attraction were examined and rejected as being unrealistic since the tourist demand could not economically justify the cost of maintaining and operating this railway. The future of the Buchans railroad seems to be totally dependent on the continuance or expansion of mining activities in the Buchans area.

MANPOWER ADJUSTMENT AND TRAINING

Retraining

The anticipated reduction in mining activity in Buchans, and the possibility of an ultimate closedown, presents serious considerations insofar as the labour force is concerned. The situation is particularly bleak in the case of Buchans as the Town has existed for its entirety on a single major industry and as well any significant disruption in mining will be felt throughout the limited service industry of the Town.

Obviously one of the first alternatives open to workers in Buchans is to undertake retraining programs as a means of engaging in new occupations - either as presented in Buchans or outside the area. It is natural, therefore, that the Task Force has given full consideration to the provision of training opportunities to those who express an interest in retraining. Opinions were sought on this subject, and results of the attitude survey show that 79% of the respondents indicated a willingness to retrain for some other skill. As well the survey results show a strong interest from the majority of workers to remain in Buchans and to accept a different line of employment rather than seek jobs elsewhere.

The Task Force recommends that adequate retraining programs be established to serve the needs of any displaced workers resulting from a reduction or closedown of mining activity in Buchans.

The Task Force has already been instrumental in the establishment of a Management-Labour-Government Manpower Committee whose task will be to oversee the provision of all manpower services, including training.

The Task Force has also addressed itself to the broader question of training opportunities as a means of providing much needed employment activity in Buchans through the operation of various training programs and the utilization of converted bunkhouses as student hostels. These training programs would, of course, cater to trainees from the Province and where possible would concentrate on courses which are either not

presently available in the Province, or if available, are not providing a sufficient number of training places.

Student Accommodations

Any consideration of establishing a provincial training center in Buchans should include a thorough analysis of existing infrastructure and in this case the availability of student accommodation is a very positive factor. A detailed study has been made of the multiple accommodation buildings that might become available if mining activity is reduced or phased out. In total, the Staff House, 5 bunkhouses, and the White House (female residence) could accommodate 238 trainees and instructors at an approximate renovation cost of \$1,000 per person as compared with \$4,000 per person accommodated for new buildings.

However, a very real problem associated with the operation of provincial training institutions is that of providing adequate student accommodation. The Task Force believes that the multiple accommodation buildings existing in Buchans are a definite valuable resource and should therefore be utilized.

Mining School

The possibility of opening a mining school in Buchans was suggested on a number of occasions as an alternative use for a mine in the event of a closedown. Indeed this suggestion has been made in the past respecting other mining communities that have found themselves in similar economic circumstances

to Buchans. The Task Force considered this idea to be sufficiently popular and widespread among the citizens of Buchans, that a special study was undertaken by a member of the Engineering Faculty of Memorial University.

The study concentrated on the changing technology in mining within the Province and revealed that 77% of the provincial work force engaged in mining (6,658 persons in 1975) are involved in open pit mining. Of the remaining 23% only approximately 10% of the total mining work force possess skills that are common to the square set pillar method presently used in Buchans. The report also suggests that in those minority situations where specific mining expertise is required, the industry is prepared to carry out on-the-job training programs.

Although the Task Force has heard many arguments for and against the establishment of a mining school in Buchans, there has not been sufficient information presented to justify the considerable expenditure of public funds necessary to operate a mining school.

This is particularly so when one considers that the majority of trainees would likely originate from outside the Province and in terms of the specialized techniques to be taught in Buchans, would also have to seek employment in other Provinces.

However, if the concept of a mining exploration center for the Province emerges with Buchans providing the focus and basic services, then the idea of a course for diamond drillers

could be incorporated into the general training facility being recommended in this Report.

The Task Force believes that an experimental training program combining on the job and classroom training for new miners could be considered by using the existing operating mine. This experiment could be applied over a two year period after which time the program should be evaluated - particularly with reference to future mining activity in Buchans.

The Task Force also recommends that the Manpower Committee immediately investigate a Miners Certification Program as established in other Provinces with a view of certifying miners presently employed in Buchans.

General Training Program

The Task Force is of the opinion that a variety of general training programs - both for employment oriented reasons and also for recreational purposes - could be offered in Buchans, thereby creating a number of permanent jobs in the instructional field, and also in the service area as related to the operation and maintenance of student hostels. When considering this option it is important to note a number of positive features that support a Provincial training center in Buchans.

- The need to create permanent jobs in Buchans as an alternative to employment in the mines.

- The immediate demand for retraining by persons losing employment in the mines.

- The fact that a continued expansion of vocational and technical facilities will likely continue in this Province, as was the case since the early 1960's, to cope with the ever-increasing demand for training services.

- The availability of relatively inexpensive student accommodation.

- The proposed network of highways would place Buchans in a favourable central location to serve a large student population.

- The availability of buildings, mechanical shops and equipment, as may be acquired as mining operations reduce or closedown.

In recommending a variety of training programs that appear realistic for a training center in Buchans, the Task Force has not probed into details as to which courses are currently being considered for expansion by authorities in the Provincial Government. Nor has consideration been given to possible major economic development throughout the Province, (i.e. hydro development, offshore gas and oil, extensive mineral development) and the resultant demands for new and additional skills that such enterprise would undoubtedly require. These considerations and those outlined above tend to endorse the view that a Provincial training center in Buchans would make a worthwhile and lasting contribution to the community of Buchans and the Province in general.

Types of Training Recommended

The Task Force recommends:

- Specific skill retraining to meet the requirements of displaced miners including certification in occupations where certification standards apply.
- Academic upgrading to meet the requirements of displaced miners.
- Special skill and/or supervisory training to serve new industries, i.e. forest operations, tourism.
- General vocational courses to accommodate overflow from existing provincial training centers, i.e. secretarial training, mechanical courses.
- Craft training courses to supplement the craft occupations presently existing and to be established.
- If mining activity continues in Buchans, courses related to the industry could be offered on a cooperative basis, i.e. mine electricians.
- Recreational activities such as outdoor survival, hunter safety and hockey schools.

Summary

The Task Force wishes to stress that the recommendations for a training center in Buchans is one of a series of suggestions which must be viewed in the broad context of the total Report. Considered in the context of an overall master plan, these suggestions will contribute to a sound social and economic base essential to the future development of Buchans.

CRAFTS

Overview

Inspired by the relative success of the James Hornell Boys Club in a somewhat limited range of crafts, but particularly in rock crafts, the Task Force has devoted considerable attention to the determination of the economic potential for crafts in Buchans. The Project Planning Division of the Department of Rural Development has co-operated fully by conducting a feasibility study on (a) the use of Buchans as a craft training center and (b) potential for a crafts industry - particularly rock crafts.

In assessing these topics the Task Force has given due attention to several factors which influence the craft industry in any given area, namely, location, natural and man-made assets, transportation, availability of raw materials, manpower, and most importantly the need for a "cottage" industry - which in the case of Buchans is self-evident.

The report on the feasibility study referred to above has confirmed the belief of the Task Force that sound reasons are evident to support the continued development and expansion of rock crafts. With respect to certain other crafts the same advantages are not as apparent and indeed Buchans would likely have difficulty competing with other regions of the Province or with products imported from foreign countries.

Buchans as a Craft Training Center

The factors which favour Buchans as a training center have been dealt with previously in the Report. In general terms a broad based training facility could succeed under the right set of conditions and training for the craft industry has been recommended as one possibility. However, in recognizing that at present training facilities in several parts of the Province are understood to adequately serve the needs of the general craft industry, the Task Force believes that Buchans should specialize initially in rock crafts, and in time may also capitalize on other types of crafts as the opportunity presents itself.

It must be understood that training for crafts is usually on a very limited basis as the demand for new craftsmen is usually restricted. Therefore, in terms of training for rock crafts the number of trainees on an annual basis will not be large - with the trainees being involved in practical, semi-productive activities before graduating from the center to become independent producers. As such, the disposal of marketable items produced during the training period provides a small source of revenue to help offset training costs.

Potential for a Craft Industry in Buchans

As indicated earlier the production of a limited range of crafts is not new to Buchans. For a number of years, the James Hornell Boys Club has encouraged all school age children to participate in crafts and consequently the Community is

quite familiar and proud of the results of the Boys Club. This activity is strongly supported by Asarco to the amount of approximately \$11,000 annually in the form of building maintenance, heating, lighting, and the salary of a full time director. A \$5,000 annual grant is also received from the Department of Rehabilitation and Recreation.

In 1974 the Red Indian Lake Development Association received an ARDA grant on behalf of the Boys Club amounting to \$15, 150. This grant was for the purpose of building a new crafts shop and purchasing additional equipment. At present the craft shop is operated under a \$2,000 Local Initiatives Program grant and employs five persons - one bookkeeper and four crafts producers.

The range of crafts products currently produced in the craft shop is limited to the following:

- Rock crafts
- Leather crafts
- Clear cast crafts
- Plaster of paris crafts.

Of these, rock crafts have shown the most favourable results, due principally to the availability of an almost unlimited supply of inexpensive material and also because the products are attractively designed and appeal to the market. As well, competition in rock crafts does not appear to be as strong as in other more common crafts.

With respect to leather crafts, clear cast, and plaster of paris, operating deficits are being incurred due to a number of factors such as cost of materials, labour, transportation and competition from imported products. While the experience to date in these crafts has not been commercially favourable, this is not to say that additional crafts could not develop in conjunction with a soundly managed rock crafts program.

Summary

It is clear from the experience to date that Buchans has made a good start in rock crafts and that the few problems being experienced in this activity should be resolved before attempting to specialize on a commercial basis in other crafts. Immediate steps should be taken to improve quality control and with the provision of a small amount of operating capital the venture should become economically stable.

However, whether the commercial phase of the venture should remain the responsibility of the Boy's Club or be directed to private enterprise requires further considerations. Obviously the present financial subsidy is unlikely to continue indefinitely and therefore, the venture will have to be governed by the profit motive.

SERVICE INDUSTRY

Overview

The service industry in Buchans at the present time provides approximately 160 jobs or less than one-quarter of the

total labour force. These jobs constitute a support service to the economic base provided by Asarco in the mining operations. As can be seen from Table I-19 the percentage of the labour force in Buchans engaged in the service industry is 22% compared with 35% for Baie Verte, 33% for St. Lawrence and 42% for Clarenville.

Obviously the effects of partial isolation and Company influence over the history of Buchans have severely restricted growth in the service sector to the extent that only the more basic requirements of the residents have been met in most cases. However, even this situation could deteriorate with the closing of the mines unless certain positive actions are undertaken on a priority basis. The major factors which will influence the service industry are thoroughly discussed throughout other sections of this Report, but bear repeating in this section.

Factors Affecting Growth in the Service Industry

1. Incorporation of the Town

Traditionally Asarco has provided the necessary municipal services to the Town. With incorporation, these services will become the responsibility of the incorporated board or council and would consist of the following:

Town Office	- 2 People
Town Services	- 3 People (garbage collection, street maintenance, water and sewage and general maintenance).

Recreation

- 4 People

(Services similar to those in the Town provide 4 jobs in the Townsite).

2. Home and Property Ownership

The acquisition of the Company houses by the residents of Buchans would accelerate the development of a service industry, since the servicing of these houses which is presently being carried out by Asarco will have to be replaced by private enterprise. These services will include carpentry, plumbing, heating and electrical work and would have to be provided by tradesmen establishing in the Community. By example, Asarco operates a supply store which provides most of the items necessary for maintenance of housing in the Town. With private home ownership these items will have to be provided by locally established small business firms.

The Task Force recognizes that local government will have to take the initiative of ensuring that these vital services are provided without major interruption during the transition period.

3. Government Services

The Task Force is hopeful that the level of services provided by Government particularly in education and health, can be maintained as this represents approximately 46% of the 159 jobs in the service sector. However, even if government services reduce proportionately with any drop in the total population, the possibility of other services being introduced that are not now present in Buchans could help maintain the total number of jobs in this sector.

4. Transportation

As stated repeatedly throughout this Report, the growth of the service sector and the development of resource industries is heavily dependent upon a significant improvement in the transportation system. Without these improvements, the Task Force believes that the service industry will have great difficulty maintaining its present low level of employment.

5. Diversified Economic Base

In the previous sections of this Chapter, the Task Force has suggested possible development opportunities in the resource sectors. The Task Force believes that without development in primary activities, the service sector will remain stagnant and spin-off employment opportunities will not be realized.

Summary

In order to predict the growth rate for the service industry in Buchans until 1990, the Task Force has carried out an analysis of the present labour force which reveals the service industry has remained constant over the past five years (i.e. 22% of total labour force). However, as can be noted from communities such as Springdale and Clarenville which have no single major industry, the percentage of the labour force engaged in the service sector ranges in excess of 40%. Therefore, with a new diversified economic base Buchans can expect a healthy growth rate in the service sector until 1990.

ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

Overview

In the short span of time that remains before the anticipated closedown of the mines, a new and diversified industrial base must be developed to whatever extent possible. With this in mind, a wide range of industrial development prospects have been identified as having economic potential for introduction into the Buchans area.

A number of these projects fall naturally into various sections of the Report and in those cases the prospects are given a more comprehensive discussion.

Prior to the final writing of this Report, it was assumed that many of the facilities required to develop the various projects outlined would be made available by obtaining some of the existing shops which are currently owned by Asarco (e.g. machine, electrical, carpenter and plumbing shops, sawmill and garages). However, based on new information supplied by Asarco and Price, the Task Force is now aware that these facilities will become available to the Town or group implementing the recommendations outlined in this Report.

While it is realized that a number of the following projects are not feasible at this time, because of the problem outlined above (facilities), nonetheless, these projects should be reviewed periodically and implemented when the facilities become available.

General market information on each business opportunity has been assembled, where available, together with information on the extent to which the particular need was already being filled by existing businesses. In addition, consideration was given to the availability of raw materials and labour, transportation requirements, etc. For each business identified as offering a reasonable chance of success, further work was carried out to determine the technical requirements involved, equipment required and the associated capital cost.¹

No attempt was made to determine the degree of feasibility of any of these businesses beyond the point of determining whether or not a generally favourable environment exists for their establishment in Buchans. Persons interested in pursuing any of the opportunities identified should conduct more in-depth study to determine the correct degree of feasibility before proceeding. This could be done with the assistance of the Department of Industrial Development, other Federal and Provincial government departments and the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation.

Some Examples of Industrial Development Prospects¹

Metal Fabricating

The availability of personnel trained and skilled in all aspects of metal fabricating as a result of the operation of the mine provides an excellent basis from which to consider the

1. Refer to Industrial Development Sub-Committee Report for more information.

establishment of a metal fabricating operation in Buchans. In the context considered here, metal fabrication is taken as including both the manufacture of consumer and/or industrial metal goods and industrial services, such as, repair and manufacture to customer order.

Pre-fabricated Buildings

This project considers the manufacture of pre-fabricated storage buildings of various sizes made of plastic laminated plywood for use in applications such as backyard storage sheds (similar to metal sheds now available), boat storage sheds, snowmobile storage sheds (single and double, with or without trailer), hunting and fishing cabins which could be easily transported to remote locations, and possibly larger units produced to customer specifications.

Panel Board Manufacture

This concept involves the production of a decorative industrial/commercial panel board which would have application in areas such as building lobbies, reception areas, etc. These panels would consist of a plywood backboard to which a granular surface material would be applied and then this material covered with a hard plastic finish. A number of materials were considered for use as decorative coating, including: tailings from the mine operation, ore recovered from small surface outcrops and other rock types in the Buchans area.

Peat Harvesting

A study is presently underway investigating the potential of peat as a fuel and as a soil conditioner. A large area of peat is located near Sandy Lake and extends towards Deer Lake.

Concrete Products

Concrete blocks, panels and pre-stressed concrete products could be manufactured in Buchans by obtaining the sand extraction plan (sand fill operation) presently being operated by Asarco and utilizing the extensive sand and aggregate supply located near Buchans.¹

Buchans as a Site for an Army Survival Course

Buchans is an excellent location for an activity such as an army survival course, particularly during the winter. The existing runway if upgraded and paved, could be utilized to fly personnel into the area.

The Task Force recommends that the projects identified in this section and in the Industrial Development Sub-Committee Report be reviewed on a periodic basis for possible implementation.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

The Task Force was established to study both the social and economic factors which would be influenced by a phase out of the mines, and to make recommendations to Government as to possible actions which could secure the future of Buchans.

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1. Report on Asarco Sandpit-Sanfill Operation, Buchans, Nfld.-Vanderveer, 1976.

This Chapter dealt with certain economic factors which could provide employment alternatives to the community of Buchans. Many of the recommendations contained herein will require leadership and financial assistance beyond the anticipated capability of the private sector in the early stages of a reduction in mining. Others will, the Task Force believes, be actioned spontaneously by private industry if confidence in the future of Buchans is demonstrated by Government.

In projecting future economic activity and the resultant employment to the year 1990, the Task Force has of course found it necessary to make a number of assumptions in those areas where definite conclusions could not reasonably be drawn. However, in doing so we are all reminded of the current Asarco manpower projections and mine production figures as contained in Table II-1, Chapter 2 which reflects clearly the obvious that most if not all of the remaining 450 man Asarco labour force will be without employment sometime in 1979.

With this stark fact before us the Task Force has prepared a conservative employment picture as contained in Table IV-1. The uncertainty which surrounds some of the projects has required the Task Force to reflect either a very low number of new jobs, or as in some cases, no estimates have been provided.

TABLE IV-I (con't)

Sector	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981-1990	
	Actual	New	Actual	New	Actual	New	Actual	New	Actual	New
<u>MANPOWER⁷</u>										
(1) Training Center	-	6	-	9	-	12	-	15	-	20
(2) Student Dormitory	13	-	13	-	13	-	-	15	-	15
(3) Renovations	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
<u>CRAFTS⁸</u>										
(1) Production	4	-	4	-	4	4	-	8	-	16
(2) Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
(3) Operational	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	3	-	3
<u>SERVICES⁹</u>										
(1) Commercial	54	-	54	5	54	10	54	30	54	55
(2) Municipal Services	87	-	87	-	87	-	87	-	87	-
<u>INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT¹⁰</u>										
(1) All Development Prospects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	798		762		778		565		642	

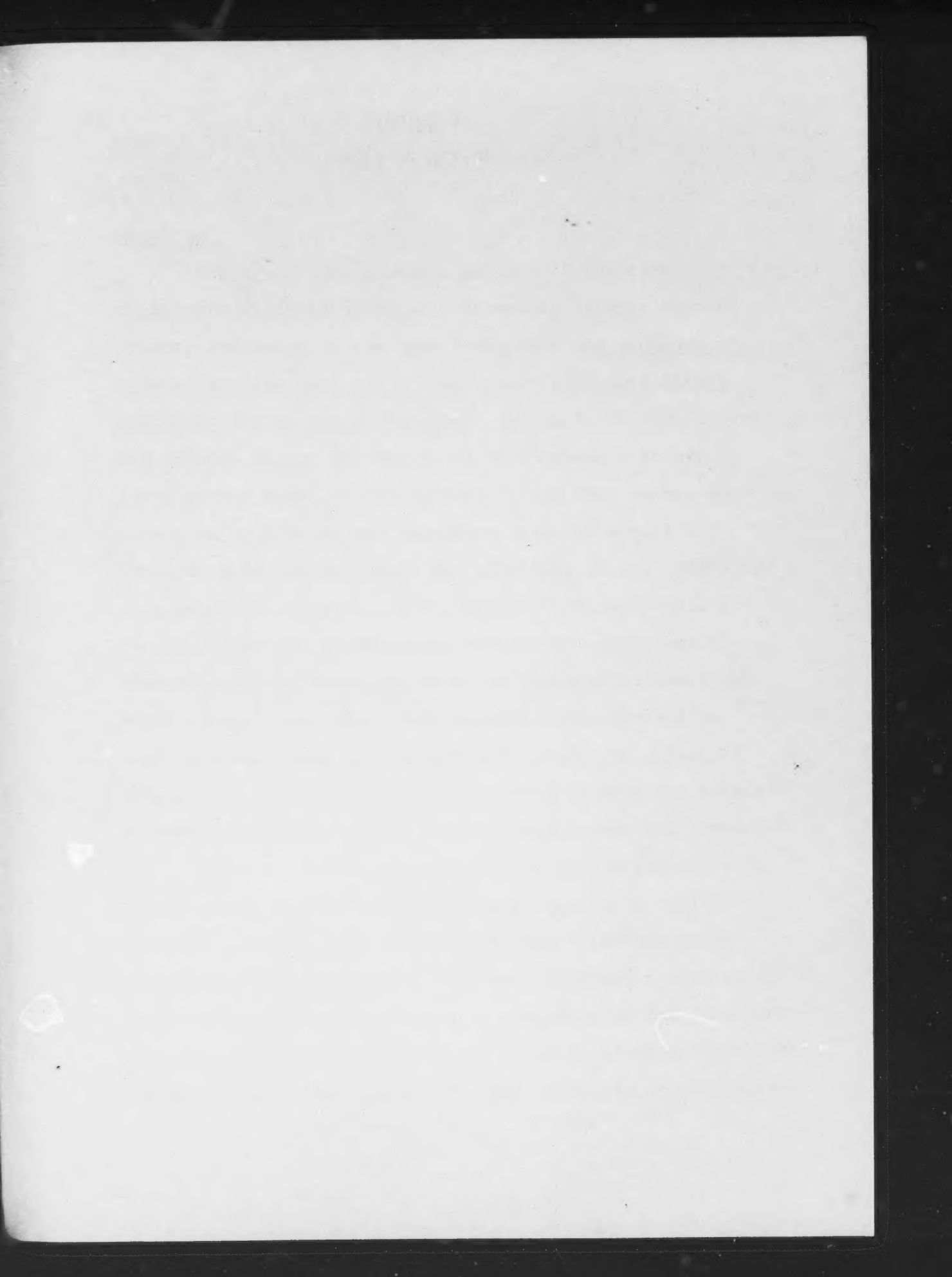
1. Represents 6-10 full time employees and 50 seasonal employees.
2. Based on barite production.
3. Based on a favourable feasibility study.
4. Based on a general tourism development plan.
5. Based on 2.42 man years/mile for construction and .7 man years/mile for paving.
6. Spread over the period 1981-1990
7. Based on the establishment of a training center.
8. Based on an expanded craft industry.
9. Based on the experience of communities of similar size without a single major industry, Refer to Table I-19, Chapter I.
10. Insufficient information to project employment opportunities.

A number of underlying assumptions have been made regarding the table. These are referenced in the footnotes and are self-explanatory.

The table was prepared by converting available and estimated information into man-years. The Task Force believes that this is a more accurate means by which to measure possible employment opportunities in the Community up to 1990.

The table indicates that by 1980, the total labour force should approximate 565 people employed in a broader industrial or semi-industrial economy. Through the period 1981-1990, the labour force will stabilize and is expected to show a normal growth rate. It is interesting to note that the service sector i.e., services to tourists, transportation depot, establishment of a manpower training center, and the general service industry will reach a level of 285 employees by 1990. This is approximately double the 1976 level and is in line with the view expressed by the Task Force in this Chapter regarding raising the service industry to 40% of the economy of the Community.

As stated earlier in this Report Buchans is a rooted community and the majority of residents have indicated a strong desire to find alternative employment in the area. If the economic development alternatives outlined in this Chapter are vigorously pursued the Task Force believes the desires of many of the residents can be realized.



CHAPTER V

PLAN OF ACTION

OVERVIEW

The social and economic picture of the community of Buchans which is previously described in this Report clearly indicates to the Task Force that the sequence of events over the next two - three years will most likely determine the future of Buchans. The collective decisions and actions respecting the broad development plan outlined herein have, in the opinion of the Task Force, the potential to provide the necessary level of social and economic activity to insure the viability of the community. In essence the question as to whether Buchans becomes a "welfare town" or a reasonably prosperous, independent community can be answered, based on three major questions, What? When? and How? This section will endeavor to deal with the first two questions by outlining a plan of action that has been carefully designed to give the broadest possible considerations to the problems facing the community.

In order to put the action plan into perspective it is necessary to make brief reference here to the third question - namely, how can various actions and programs be implemented? Chapter VI will deal thoroughly with this question together with actions by recommending the formation of a Development Corporation that would be given sufficiently broad powers to take necessary steps regarding in particular,

economic development.

The Task Force envisages the following implementation program:

A. INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

The history of Buchans as a community has been dealt with earlier in this Report. The long years as a company owned - closed town has on times been advantageous - particularly during those years when Buchans was almost completely isolated and Asarco was obliged to provide most town services that the private sector could not be expected to provide under those circumstances. However, the disadvantages of the company run town are also obvious and will result in serious problems if and when the Company has to withdraw its support to the Town for economic reasons. The solution, of course, is again obvious in that the residents must assume responsibility for management of the town in the near future - certainly before Asarco withdraws its support in 1979.

Recognizing the importance of this matter, the Task Force has already taken action to realize the objective of local government. In August, 1975 the Task Force recommended to Government that inasmuch as incorporation was both necessary and vital to the future of Buchans that immediate steps be taken to establish a committee to study the matter and to bring about incorporation.

The committee was established by the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing with representation from that Department, the Task Force, Asarco and the Price Company Limited. The committee has progressed well towards its objective and at the time of completing this Report, an announcement regarding a Local Improvement District had been made. Both Asarco and Price have cooperated to the fullest in this regard and the intention of the Companies to retain all surface processing facilities and equipment, and necessary administrative building and certain staff housing while agreeing in principle to dispose of all other property is a major feature of the move towards incorporation. Full details regarding transfer of housing, municipal services, grant in lieu of taxes, etc., will be finalized in cooperation with the local residents appointed to the first Board of Trustees after the establishment of the Local Improvement District.

B. ESTABLISHMENT OF A MANPOWER COMMITTEE

Recognizing the serious implications for the current labour force in Buchans during the next two - three years, and also the need before and after that date to diversify and stabilize the work force, the Task Force has taken action towards the establishment of a standing manpower committee. The committee would have representation from Asarco, the United Steel Workers of America, and Government and will be responsible

for monitoring the changing characteristics of the labour force over the next several years and to initiate necessary manpower services for displaced workers on the one hand and prospective new workers on the other.

In attempting to determine with some reliability the nature and timing of those manpower services which may be required, the Task Force devoted considerable attention to analysis of the existing labour force and endeavored to determine the intentions and expectations of individuals. However, although opinion surveys suggest a favourable picture respecting the members who wish to remain in Buchans and are willing to undergo retraining, the uncertainties prevailing among individuals regarding their definite future employment plans does not provide the Task Force with data such as the numbers who will undergo retraining and in which occupations, or those who wish to relocate and to where. Understandably individual personal decisions of such paramount importance will only be made immediately prior to loss of employment in the majority of cases.

The Manpower Committee will therefore closely monitor changes in the labour force and solicit up-to-date information from individuals at the appropriate time.

C. DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Task Force is of the opinion that while the affairs of the town respecting local government can be

adequately managed through pending incorporation, and certain problems facing the labour force can be actioned by the standing manpower committee, the actions related to an alternative economic base, industrial and resource development, and an overall integrated development program require initiatives which in the opinion of the Task Force can best be managed and influenced by a Development Corporation. The purpose, powers and structure of the corporation are fully described in Chapter VI, and it is sufficient to state here that the corporation holds the key to the future viability of Buchans. The formation of a Development Corporation should be undertaken immediately so that the maximum effect of its role can be realized by 1979 and continue thereafter. The Task Force suggests that Government should investigate the possibility of entering into a DREE Subsidiary Agreement covering developmental proposals necessary to insure the future viability of Buchans and in doing so provide the Development Corporation with the funds necessary to carry out its mandate.

D. IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

In terms of overall significance the provision of an improved transportation system - especially highroads - appears to be paramount to the majority of economic alternatives posed for the Community and the Task Force sees an immediate start on the Buchans - Howley highway link as

the first major "tangible" expression on the part of Government that Buchans can and should have a secure and viable future. In stating this the Task Force fully recognizes, as covered elsewhere in this Report, that the ultimate completion of the Buchans - Southwest Brook road can only bring increased benefits to the Province as a whole and Buchans in specific ways, i.e. tourists, freight, etc. However, in terms of timing and costs the Buchans - Howley route appears to be the logical first phase of highway construction.

The Task Force wishes to stress the importance here of timing. While preliminary engineering should be undertaken soon on the various routes and financing considerations incorporated into future highways planning, the commencement of extensive construction activity should be closely phased with the major layoff of miners anticipated sometime in 1979. However, the significance of the Buchans - Howley link is such that immediate construction should be undertaken with a target completion of 1979.

E. MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

In order to be prepared for the major retraining demands which apparently will be highest in 1979, the Task Force *recommends that preliminary planning for a training center should be commenced immediately so that the basic organization and facilities would be in place not later than 1978.*

Initially training activity could center on certification courses for skilled tradesmen, academic upgrading - full-time and part-time so as to enable certain members of the work force to prepare for skill training programs that should be available in 1979, and rock crafts already established on a small scale in Buchans. As well, an early start in manpower training would provide the administrative capability to respond to interim training needs for (a) workers being phased out prior to 1979 and (b) training needs of newly establishing industries.

F. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED FACILITIES

Perhaps the next major sector where Government leadership and financial assistance is required is that of tourism. Buchans is located in the interior of our Province surrounded by almost unlimited natural resources and scenic beauty. This asset, combined with the major proposals for a Beothuck Cultural Centre and a Miners Museum should do much to enhance Buchans as a tourist attraction. The Task Force feels that if the proper leadership and confidence is expressed in the tourist industry, the private sector will respond with much needed facilities in the form of a small motel, restaurants, service stations, etc. Planning for an overall tourist development program should commence sufficiently early so

that major construction activity for this sector would be underway by 1979.

G. RESOURCE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Promotion and development of resource industry is vital if Buchans is to establish a diversified economic base as an alternative to major mining activity. As such the Development Corporation would proceed immediately to study and promote activity in areas such as forestry and tourism with the added incentive of "spin off" employment in the service sector. Special attention should be given to the availability of housing in Buchans (assuming certain present employees will choose to leave after the mine closes) with a view to attracting persons now employed in the extensive logging operations in the greater Buchans area.

The Task Force views the resource sector as a long term program of development which if started immediately should expand and diversify for years to come.

H. SERVICE SECTOR

As stated previously in this Report the Town has been dependent upon Asarco for many of the general services which are normally provided for by private enterprise in most communities, e.g. the Company Staff House is the only "hotel" in Buchans. Many other town services now provided

by Asarco will have to be substituted by small, independent business firms in areas such as plumbing, electrical and woodworking. The leadership of the Development Corporation could play an important role in attracting to or developing the service industry in Buchans.

An assessment of the commercial service sector to be replaced after the mines close is a priority and similar to municipal services, must be given early attention, otherwise, the Community may unfortunately see a disruption of basic services that are now taken for granted.

I. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A major factor which could assist small industry to locate in Buchans would be the availability of buildings, equipment, serviced land and a skilled work force. Assuming that these ideal conditions are not likely to surface at one time, it therefore falls to the Development Corporation to continually assess the potential for small industry and to promote the available assets as they present themselves.

J. MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the steps outlined above many other ideas and suggestions have been identified by the Task Force during the study. Of particular importance are those which recommend that entrepreneurial capital be

available for financing those enterprises wishing to establish in Buchans, the provision of incentive grants and loans, the establishment of a cooperative society as a means for pooling investment funds, and that Provincial and Federal funding agencies assist projects in Buchans which involve a higher risk than might be the case in other locations.

The Task Force strongly suggests that the Development Corporation examine these matters from time to time.

SUMMARY

It is difficult and perhaps unnecessary to attempt to list all of the minor activities that will require attention in the interests of Buchans over the next few years. However, the purpose of this Chapter is to outline a number of major activities and recommendations that are obviously essential to the future viability of Buchans as a strong, progressive community. The Task Force is confident that the combined efforts of Government at the local, provincial, and federal levels, Asarco, Price, and last but not least, the residents of Buchans can accomplish the wide range of objectives contained in this Report.





CHAPTER VI

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Throughout the study and in structuring this Report the Task Force has continually stressed the point that the future of Buchans cannot be described in simple economic terms and solutions - but must be viewed in the context of a total socio-economic development plan. Certain components of the plan require immediate action in order to maintain confidence and continuity in the Town, whereas other recommendations can be viewed as longer term projects which follow in sequence, and require extensive planning, financing, etc., before being implemented.

For example the Report strongly underlines the importance of a new highway system connecting Buchans to the Western section of the Province. While the Howley route implies the most immediate connection both in terms of time and cost, the Southwest Brook route obviously requires more time and money to complete. However, unless a Western access route is developed, Buchans will likely remain a semi-isolated community.

In emphasizing this point the Task Force concludes that the key to implementing a program that will ensure the future viability of Buchans is to provide an executive and coordinating body that will be fully responsible for developing and implementing the overall plan on a systematic basis.

The Task Force recommends, therefore, the establishment of a Buchans Development Corporation to coordinate, advise and execute social and economic activities necessary for the survival and future prosperity of Buchans and its residents.

PURPOSE OF THE CORPORATION

- (a) to promote, coordinate, and execute social and economic activities necessary for the survival and future prosperity of Buchans and its residents.
- (b) to promote and assist in the industrial development of the Community of Buchans and the surrounding area.
- (c) to promote the interests of the Community of Buchans and surrounding area with particular emphasis on its natural resources - minerals, forestry, and wildlife.
- (d) to acquire, manage and dispose of the housing and other assets located in Buchans now belonging to Asarco, Terra Nova Properties and others to the benefit to the community.

POWERS OF THE CORPORATION

The Corporation shall have such powers as may be necessary or convenient for carrying out its purposes, including, without prejudice to the foregoing generality, power

- (a) to purchase, lease, take in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and hold any real or personal property, rights or interests of whatsoever kind and description and to develop, improve, manage and insure the same;
- (b) to sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, charge, dispose of; turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the real or personal property, rights or interests of the Corporation;
- (c) to build, install, improve, enlarge, alter and maintain buildings, works, utilities and amenities of every kind and description whatsoever;
- (d) to receive lands, buildings, moneys or other property by way of gift on trust for public uses or for the use of the Corporation;
- (e) to lend or advance moneys with or without security;
- (f) to receive loans from governmental, municipal or other bodies, public or private, including, without limitation of the foregoing, any bond or trust company or from any persons, and to pay interest and establish sinking funds thereon and to repay loans, and all such borrowing by the Corporation shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;
- (g) to draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

- (h) to carry out programs of publicity and advertising;
- (i) to conduct and publish scientific, engineering, economic, social, environmental and similar studies, surveys, plans and reports;
- (j) to invest and deal with, in such manner as may from time to time be determined, such moneys of the Corporation as are not immediately required;
- (k) to cause the Corporation to be registered and recognized in any foreign country or place and designate persons therein, according to the laws of the foreign country or place, to represent the Corporation, and to accept service for and on behalf of the Corporation of any process or suit;
- (l) to carry out all or any of the purposes of the Corporation and exercise all or any of its powers as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise;
- (m) to enter into agreement with the Government of Canada or with any agency or instrument of the Government of Canada or with any other person or persons;
- (n) to apply or join in applying for and to acquire and hold any Acts of Parliament or of the Legislature and any Order-in-Council or any order of any municipality or local or public authority and any decree, charter, contract privileges, licences, concessions, rights or powers from the Government of Newfoundland, the Government

of Canada, any municipality, local or public authority or any company or person enabling the Company to carry out its objects or any of them or for conferring on the Company any additional powers or for modifying these presents or for any other prupose which may seem expedient and to exercise, carry on any work and decree, charter, contract privileges, licences, concessions, rights or powers so obtained;

- (o) to do such other things and exercise such other powers as the Corporation deems necessary, convenient or desirable for or incidental to the attainment of any of the purposes of the Corporation or the exercise of any of its powers for the better carrying out of this Act;
- (p) to exercise and discharge such other powers, functions and duties as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council assigns to it or as may be conferred on the Corporation by or under any other Act.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CORPORATION

The membership of the Corporation shall consist of not more than eleven nor less than three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and hold office during pleasure.

The following representation is recommended:

Chairman

Representative of the Townsite of Buchans

Representative of the Local Improvement District
of Buchans

Representative of the Red Indian Lake Development
Association

Representative of Asarco

Representative of the Price Company Limited

Representative of the United Steelworkers of
America

Government Appointees (Two provincial represen-
tatives, one from the Department of Industrial
Development and one from the Department of
Municipal Affairs and Housing; One federal
representative)

Member at large

FUNDING FOR THE CORPORATION

The Task Force recognizes that Government's commit-
ment to the future of Buchans can be most properly expressed
through endorsement of the Corporation and the granting of
necessary funding to enable the Corporation to carry out
its mandate. Initially funds should be provided to permit
the Corporation to proceed immediately with planning and
organization, including the appointment of such officers
and employees as the Corporation deems necessary. An amount
of \$100,000 is recommended for this purpose, with the
understanding that within three months the President of
the Corporation must submit to the Minister for approval

by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an action plan and interim budget setting forth on a priority basis methods to be used in providing employment, increasing industrial activity, and broadening the economic base of the Community, acquisition and disposal of company houses, and other social programs, and potential sources of revenue.

Of paramount importance is the development of a DREE Subsidiary Agreement which would have a direct benefit to the Buchans area by enabling a variety of activities and initiatives to be funded. Examples of projects on which preliminary planning has already been carried out and could therefore proceed immediately are:

Conversion of bunkhouses to hostel accommodation and training facilities.

Conversion of public buildings from steam heat to individual systems.

Upgrading and paving of the airstrip.

Construction of resource access roads to known mineral deposits that can be developed for milling at Buchans.

Development of serviced industrial lots.

Development of a Beothuck Culture Centre and Beothuck Village.

Development of a Miners Museum.

Development of a Craft Training Centre.

The Council and Board of Trustees should work in close cooperation with the Corporation but will naturally retain their statutory powers and responsibilities. They should be instrumental in seeing that a Joint Municipal

Plan is prepared for the two communities in accordance with the Urban and Rural Planning Act and should also take advantage of the current CMHC Neighbourhood Improvement Program to improve the community. Embarking on this program will enable householders to avail of the CMHC Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program which provides both loans and grants to upgrade existing houses.

In summary the Task Force is of the opinion that a Development Corporation, in cooperation with the Council, the Board of Trustees and the Manpower Committee can provide a coordinated, systematic implementation of the broad socio-economic plan proposed for Buchans - principally due to the autonomy and initiative which is characteristic of this nature of organization.





LISTING OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Listed herein are the recommendations which are contained in the Report. The recommendations are presented in order of appearance.

Two important recommendations which have been made previously to Government and upon which action has been taken are:

1. In late summer 1975 the Buchans Task Force recommended to Government that the Town of Buchans should be incorporated. As a result of this important recommendation Government appointed a negotiating team which consisted of representatives from the two principal companies, Asarco and Price, and representatives from the Department of Municipal Services and Housing and the Buchans Task Force. This negotiating team agreed-in-principle to the incorporation of the Town and on 19 May, 1976 the Minister of Municipal Services and Housing announced in the House of Assembly that his Department would seek approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the incorporation of the Town as a Local Improvement District and the appointment of a Board of Trustees. The Minister further stated that this action would be taken on the understanding that within a short period of time the Local Improvement District and the existing Municipality

will be amalgamated as a single municipality.

2. In early 1976 the Buchans Task Force recommended to Government that immediate steps should be taken to form a Manpower Committee which would oversee in an orderly fashion the layoffs which will occur as a result of the phaseout of the Asarco mining operation.

As a result of this recommendation the Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations has invited the company, Asarco, and the union, the United Steelworkers of America, Local 5457 to participate in this committee. As well the Minister has agreed to appoint a senior officer of his Department to the committee.

Both the company and union have agreed to serve on the committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE COMPANY BE REQUESTED TO REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY BY JANUARY 31, OF EACH YEAR ITS UPDATED ESTIMATED RESERVES AS OF THE END OF THE PRIOR YEAR AND ITS UPDATED PRODUCTION SCHEDULE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE LIFE OF THE MINE -
CHAPTER II, PAGE 92 .

2. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE PROSPECTS FOR BARITE PRODUCTION BE CONTINUALLY MONITORED AND IF VIEWED AS HAVING A STABILIZING EFFECT ON THE LOCAL LABOUR MARKET SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND ASSISTED BY GOVERNMENT TO WHATEVER EXTENT POSSIBLE - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 159.
3. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE PROPOSED SAW-MILL FEASIBILITY STUDY BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE PRIORITY - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 166 .
4. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS:
 1. THAT SITES 1, 3 AND 4 IDENTIFIED AS HAVING AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL BE PROTECTED FROM ENCROACHMENT FROM OTHER CONFLICTING LAND USES.
 2. THE ARABLE LAND IDENTIFIED IN SITE 1 BE RESERVED FOR EXPANSION OF LAKESIDE FARMS.
 3. NO NEW FARMING BE ENCOURAGED FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE BUCHANS AREA, PENDING THE SUCCESS OF LAKESIDE FARM.
 4. THE ARABLE LAND IDENTIFIED IN SITE 2 CONTINUE TO BE USED FOR LOCAL FARMING SUCH AS A "GARDEN PLOT" PROGRAM - CHAPTER IV, PAGES 176 to 177 .
5. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SHOULD ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TWELVE UNIT MOTEL IN BUCHANS - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 179 .

6. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BEOTHUCK CULTURE CENTER FOR BUCHANS - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 182.
7. REGARDING THE BEOTHUCK CULTURE CENTER THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE FOLLOWING ACTION BE TAKEN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE:

1. THAT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HISTORIC OBJECTS, SITES AND RECORDS ACT AN IMMEDIATE FREEZE BE PLACED ON ALL DEVELOPMENT AROUND RED INDIAN LAKE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS A DEFINITE DECISION HAS BEEN MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE CULTURAL CENTER CONCEPT.
2. THAT GOVERNMENT BRING TOGETHER A HIGHLY SPECIALIZED AND PROFESSIONAL GROUP WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY IT WILL BE - IN COORDINATION WITH LOCAL TALENT - TO DEVELOP CLEAR AND PRECISE GUIDELINES REGARDING THE FOLLOWING:
 - A. A MASTERPLAN FOR THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL CENTER
 - B. APPROPRIATE COST ESTIMATES FOR THE TOTAL PROJECT
 - C. THE FEASIBILITY OF INTEGRATING A MUSEUM/ ARCHIVES COMPLEX WITHIN THE CULTURAL CENTER PROGRAM AS ENVISAGED ABOVE

- D. THE FEASIBILITY OF RECONSTRUCTING AN AUTHENTIC VILLAGE AS PART OF THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT TOGETHER WITH A CLEAR DELINEATION OF THE APPROPRIATE AREA INVOLVED - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 183 .
8. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT ALL RESEARCH, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION (FOR THE BEOTHUCK VILLAGE) BE COORDINATED AND SUPERVISED BY THE HISTORIC RESOURCES DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 184 .
9. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS (WITH RESPECT TO THE BEOTHUCK VILLAGE) THAT POSITIVE ACTION ON THIS DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 184 .
10. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HISTORIC TRUST IN BUCHANS - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 184 .
11. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE COMPILING OF THE HISTORY OF MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND (INCLUDING PICTURES, TOOLS, ETC.) BE UNDERTAKEN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND THAT A MINERS MUSEUM BE ESTABLISHED AT THE ABANDONED ORIENTAL MINE - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 185 .
12. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GIVE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRIORITY TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY TO THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY VIA HOWLEY AND THIS BE COMPLETED BEFORE 1979 - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 189 .

13. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE HIGHWAY WORK BE CARRIED OUT IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER OF PRIORITY:
 - A. CONSTRUCTION OF 31 MILES FROM BUCHANS TO HOWLEY TO A SECONDARY GRAVEL HIGHWAY STANDARD;
 - B. COMPLETE TO A SECONDARY GRAVEL HIGHWAY STANDARD THE SOUTHWEST BROOK - BUCHANS HIGHWAYS;
 - C. PAVING OF HIGHWAY FROM BUCHANS TO HOWLEY AND RECONSTRUCTION AND PAVING OF HIGHWAY FROM HOWLEY TO THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY;
 - D. PAVING OF SOUTHWEST BROOK AND BUCHANS HIGHWAYS;
 - E. UPGRADING OF EXISTING BADGER TO BUCHANS HIGHWAY - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 194 .
14. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE AIRSTRIP (RUNWAY 24-06) BE UPGRADED AND PAVED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME AND INCLUDE LIGHTING AND RADIO FACILITIES IN THE OVERALL PLAN - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 198 .
15. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT ADEQUATE RETRAINING PROGRAMS BE ESTABLISHED TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF ANY DISPLACED WORKERS RESULTING FROM A REDUCTION OR CLOSEDOWN OF MINING ACTIVITIES IN BUCHANS - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 200 .

16. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE MANPOWER COMMITTEE (ALREADY AGREED TO IN PRINCIPLE BY THE COMPANY, THE UNIONS AND BY GOVERNMENT) IMMEDIATELY INVESTIGATE A MINERS CERTIFICATION PROGRAM AS ESTABLISHED IN OTHER PROVINCES WITH A VIEW OF CERTIFYING MINERS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED IN BUCHANS - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 203.
17. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF TRAINING:
 - A. SPECIFIC SKILL RETRAINING TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF DISPLACED MINERS INCLUDING CERTIFICATION IN OCCUPATIONS WHERE CERTIFICATION STANDARDS APPLY.
 - B. ACADEMIC UPGRADING TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF DISPLACED MINERS.
 - C. SPECIAL SKILL AND/OR SUPERVISORY TRAINING TO SERVE NEW INDUSTRIES, I.E. FOREST OPERATIONS, TOURISM.
 - D. GENERAL VOCATIONAL COURSES TO ACCOMMODATE OVERFLOW FROM EXISTING PROVINCIAL TRAINING CENTERS, I.E. SECRETARIAL TRAINING, MECHANICAL COURSES.
 - E. CRAFT TRAINING COURSES TO SUPPLEMENT THE CRAFT OCCUPATIONS PRESENTLY EXISTING AND TO BE ESTABLISHED.

- F. IF MINING ACTIVITY CONTINUES IN BUCHANS, COURSES RELATED TO THE INDUSTRY COULD BE OFFERED ON A COOPERATIVE BASIS, I.E. MINE ELECTRICIANS.
- G. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS OUTDOOR SURVIVAL, HUNTER SAFETY AND HOCKEY SCHOOLS - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 205 .
- 18. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT THE PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE SECTION ON ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT BE REVIEWED ON A PERIODIC BASIS FOR POSSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION - CHAPTER IV, PAGE 216 .
- 19. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THAT PRELIMINARY PLANNING FOR A TRAINING CENTER SHOULD BE COMMENCED IMMEDIATELY SO THAT THE BASIC ORGANIZATION AND FACILITIES WOULD BE IN PLACE NOT LATER THAN 1978 - CHAPTER V, PAGE 226 .
- 20. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUCHANS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO COORDINATE, ADVISE AND EXECUTE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES NECESSARY FOR THE SURVIVAL AND FUTURE PROSPERITY OF BUCHANS AND ITS RESIDENTS - CHAPTER VI, PAGE 232 .

Over and above the recommendations as outlined herein the Task Force wishes to state that throughout the Report numerous suggestions and observations have been made regarding both major and minor matters which have particular importance to Buchans. It is the Task Force's view that in most cases these suggestions and observations will reinforce the effects that a full implementation of the recommendations of the Report would bring to the Community.

If implemented in concert with the recommendations, the Task Force believes that Buchans will continue as the viable community that it has been for the last 50 years.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. Forestry and Agriculture Sub-Committee Report
April, 1976 - Mr. K. Beanlands, Chairman.
2. Industrial Development Sub-Committee Report
April, 1976 - Mr. C. Anstey, Chairman.
3. Local Government Administration and Community Services Sub-Committee Report
March, 1976 - Mr. D. Hurd, Chairman.
4. Manpower Adjustment Sub-Committee Report
May, 1976 - Mr. R. Buckley, Chairman.
5. Mining Sub-Committee Report
January, 1976 - Mr. F. Lukins, Chairman.
6. Tourism Sub-Committee Report
March, 1976 - Mr. F. Manuel, Chairman.
7. Transportation & Communications Sub-Committee Report
April, 1976 - Mr. A. L. White, Chairman.
8. Department of Mines & Energy, Report on Landfill and Sandfill Operation, Buchans, Newfoundland
April, 1976 - Report prepared for the Buchans Task Force.
9. Department of Rural Development, Project Planning Division, Feasibility Report: The Use of Buchans as a Crafts Training Centre and the Potential for a Crafts Industry, particularly Rock Crafts
May, 1976 - Report prepared for the Buchans Task Force.
10. R. J. Noah and Associates Limited, Highway Study
March, 1975 - Report prepared for the Transportation and Communications Sub-Committee.

11. R. J. Noah and Associates Limited, Land Use - Municipal Services - Housing Report
January, 1976 - Report prepared for the Local Government Administration and Community Services Sub-Committee.
12. J. A. Riffell, Quality of Life in Resource Towns
Ministry of State, Urban Affairs Canada, Ottawa, 1975.
13. W. G. Wegenast, An Industrial Training Centre at Buchans
April, 1976 - Report prepared for the Manpower Adjustment Sub-Committee.

